THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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OUR COLONIAL ISSUE.

THE Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on Saturday, April 27. It is intended to extend and foster business relations with the British Colonies and India. Already these take three-fifths of our annual exports of medicines, the value of this share now being over a million per annum. Besides, there are millions in other goods handled by our readers, such as chemicals, sundries, perfumery, and soaps. The circulation of the issue of April 27 should be taken advantage of by every business-house in the home trade, who should secure space as early as possible by writing to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C

PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—*e.g.*, reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE late Mr. William Edwards left over 100,000*l.* (p. 545).

Two clever designs by Mr. E. Dangerfield for window-advertising are given on p. 561.

WE report an interview with Mr. James Elliman on price-protection and substitution (p. 548).

A SMETHWICK chemist's unqualified assistant has been fined under the Pharmacy Act for selling laudanum (p. 542).

THE names of those who have passed the Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination this month are given on p. 537.

THE Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, which appears to have been a great success, furnishes other useful practical notes (p. 560)

SOME interesting statistics respecting the trade of our South African Colonies are given on p. 562, and we comment upon them on p. 552.

"IMPROMPTU SPEECHES" were the order of the evening at the London Chemists' Assistants' Association meeting last week (p. 558).

THE analysis of linaloe oil is discussed by Messrs. Parry and Bennett on p. 569, where also is a note by Messrs. Umney and Bennett on copaiba.

WE resume our Veterinary Notes column, the more important subject being the use of copper-sulphate solution for foot-rot in sheep (p. 560).

WE offer a guinea in a postcard competition for selection of three chemists to give evidence before the Select Committee on poisons legislation (p. 553).

"POISON," "plaster," "plumbago," "pluck," "personality in business," and "patron saints" are dealt with by "Xrayser" this week (p. 549).

MR. D. B. DOTT communicates some interesting observations on the metric system, with special reference to the use of the term "mil" for c.c. (p. 569).

THE Australian Minister of Commerce (Sir William Lyne) has been talking to one of our contributors in regard to the Commerce Act regulations (p. 567).

THE West Bromwich County Court Judge has decided that antique pharmacy pots are not an integral part of a chemist's shopfittings. We report the case (Prosser *v.* Holding) on p. 542.

THE first conviction under the Prevention of Corruption Act was in Manchester last week, when a clerk was fined for tipping a railway carter for taking some parcels off his rounds (p. 542).

THE nitration of cotton was the subject of some interesting observations by Mr. H. De Mosenthal and other members at the meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on Monday (p. 546).

EXPORTATION of methylated preparations under the tincture drawback has been attempted, with the result that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have issued a stringent general order. This is epitomised on p. 551.

BRITISH BUSINESS by export and import was better during the first quarter of this year by thirty millions sterling more than in the first quarter of 1906. See the editorial note on p. 551 and the table of figures on p. 562.

THERE will be no Pharmaceutical Council election this year. Mr. Atkins and Mr. Robinson are retiring, and Mr. P. F. Rowsell and Mr. Edmund White are the only new men who have accepted nomination (p. 554).

MR. SEAVERNS, M.P. for Brixton, has blocked the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. He has informed our Parliamentary representative that he has done this on behalf of the private chemist as against chemist-companies (p. 546).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S income in 1906 showed a further fall, but by reducing expenses by nearly 2,000*l.* there was 110*l.* to the good at the end of the year (p. 556). An examination of the financial condition is presented on p. 550.

CAFFEINE and salts are 1*s.* 3*d.* higher: citric acid is almost unobtainable. Norwegian cod-liver oil is weak and lower. Castor oil, copper sulphate, lemon oil, male-fern oil are all easier. Platinum is lower. Business in drugs and chemicals is dull (p. 562).

OUR obituary page is heavy this week. Among the deaths recorded are Mr. Thomas Beecham, of St. Helens; Mr. T. D. Buhl, President of Parke, Davis & Co.; Mr. W. T. Skinn, a member of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board; and Mr. T. H. Wakley, F.R.C.S., of "The Lancet" (p. 544).

B

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Sweet spirit of nitre has been selected by the Paddington Borough Council as a drug to be sampled under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as soon as possible.

Leo Farmer (29), a botanist at Kew Gardens, shot himself dead with a revolver at Southsea on April 6.

The application of Dr. John Shaw, author of "Fibroid Tumour," to have his named erased from the Medical Register, is to be considered by the General Medical Council at its session in May.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4 Whitehall Place, S.W., have published a new edition of their leaflet on the black-currant mite, in which information on the treatment of this pest with lime and sulphur has been incorporated. Copies of it may be obtained, gratis and post free, on application to the above address.

At an inquest on the body of a child, nine months old, at Halifax, it was stated that the mother had been in the habit of giving the deceased child "a mixture of pennyroyal" to make it sleep. The medical evidence was that the child died from wasting and exhaustion caused by gastro-intestinal catarrh, the result of improper feeding and the administration of some drug. The mother was censured.

At an inquest held in regard to the death of Amelia Garner, aged twenty-one, a dupligraph machinist, employed at Messrs. Allen & Hanburys', Bethnal Green, evidence was given to the effect that on March 26 deceased fell in her bedroom and injured her head. Dr. Basan stated that the fall caused cerebral hæmorrhage, and expressed the opinion that the girl had been mentally worried about her work, which was setting up type for labels. She had complained of her head before the fall. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Milan Exhibition Awards.

In addition to the Grand Prix, reported in the *C. & D.* of November 2, 1906, to have been awarded to the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, intimation has now been received of awards of the gold medal to Dr. F. B. Power (director) and Mr. F. Tutin, and a silver medal to Mr. P. E. F. Perrédès, in chemical arts and pharmacy, and a diploma of honour to Dr. F. B. Power in the section of education.

Co-operators and the Pharmacy Bills.

Mr. Thos. Redgram, an influential member of the Heckmondwike Industrial Co-operative Society, on April 7, at the quarterly meeting, said the Pharmacy Bill, if placed on the Statute Book, would affect the co-operative movement. There were two Bills, he explained, one of which was being promoted by the "Association of Druggists," which contained a clause to the effect that no Society shall sell drugs of any kind unless it has not only a certified and qualified druggist to sell the goods, but also a similar person on the Committee of Management. The Government had brought in a Bill which the Co-operative Union was supporting, and which did not contain any clause requiring Societies at all events to have a certified druggist on the Management Committee. If they had a certified druggist in the department where the drugs were sold that should be sufficient.

London Chamber of Commerce and Medicines.

At the annual general meeting held in the offices of the Chamber on Wednesday, April 10, the report of the Council was submitted. It referred among other things to the formation of the sub-section of members interested in the manufacture and sale of proprietary articles, of which Mr. J. C. Umney is chairman. During the twelve months action was taken with regard to a guarantee of circulation from newspapers, Mr. F. J. Hanbury (Allen & Hanburys) and Mr. C. J. Gilbert (Cooper & Nephews) being nominated to serve on the committee. The Board of Trade was communicated with in regard to the admission of drugs and medicaments into Russia and the action taken with regard to Australian regulations respecting proprietary articles. The report also referred to the Chemical Trades Section, and a summary was given of the proceedings taken by the Section with regard to untaxed alcohol for industrial purposes, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and minor matters.

Contracts.

Additional contracts have been ratified as under :

Wetherby Union.—Mr. G. Coulter, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Builth District Council.—Mr. John Ward, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Bedford Union.—Mr. E. Murray Carruthers, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Tamworth Rural Council.—Mr. E. Coleman, chemist and druggist, for disinfectants.

York Town Council.—Messrs. W. T. Hey & Son, chemists, for disinfectants.

Whitby Urban Council.—Mr. W. Ruff, chemist and druggist, to be chemist for a year.

Pontypridd Union.—Mr. Oliver Davies, chemist and druggist, for drugs for six months.

Uttoxeter Union.—Mr. E. M. Mellor, chemist and druggist, Uttoxeter, for drugs for a year.

Upton-on-Severn Union.—Mr. H. J. Aubrey, chemist and druggist, for drugs and for petroleum.

Hereford Town Council.—Messrs. W. & H. B. Williams, chemists, for drugs, etc., for six months.

Spalding Union.—Messrs. Donington & Co., for cod-liver oil (5*s.* per gal.) and quinine (1*s.* 2*d.* per oz.).

Faversham Rural Council.—Mr. E. Withers, chemist and druggist, Faversham, to be chemist for six months.

Folkestone Town Council.—Mr. John Price, chemist and druggist, for drugs and chemicals for the Sanatorium.

Blackburn Union.—Messrs. C. A. Critchley & Co., chemists, Darwen Street, Blackburn, for druggists' sundries.

Westhoughton Urban Council.—Sanitary Dry Lime Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. W. & F. Walker, Liverpool, for disinfectants.

Leyton District Council.—Mr. T. H. Seed, chemist and druggist, 401 High Road, Leyton, for bandages, cotton-wool, serum, etc., for the Isolation Hospital.

Barnstaple Union.—Mr. E. W. Proudman, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil (4*s.* 2*d.* per gal) ; Mr. G. M. F. Pitt, chemist and druggist, for quinine (1*s.* 2*d.* per oz.).

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Prosser has bought the business in Monument Road, formerly in the hands of Mr. F. Broomfield, who has now a business in Stirchley.

A new surgical-instrument business is being started in Broad Street Corner by three gentlemen, who are to trade as Messrs. Corbett & Co.

The Midland Section of the S.C.I. should know better. Its March circular stated that "Mr. Thomas Tyler" is to take the chair at the tri-union smoking-concert on April 18.

There has lately sprung up a rather brisk demand for lady dispensers in this district, those who have the additional qualification of modern methods of bookkeeping being preferred.

A girl eleven years old was carrying a baby twelve months old in the street last week, when the appearance of both attracted the attention of a passing lady (a pharmacist's wife), who was able to say that the little one was dead.

The Birmingham fire-brigade had to cope with an outbreak at the chemist's shop of Mr. Frederick Weaver, Benson Road, the other night, and, after playing on the flames with water for fifty minutes, the fire was extinguished, the shop and contents being severely damaged.

At the Town Hall on Sunday evening, a meeting of shop-assistants, not a few of whom are engaged in pharmacy, was held, when Mr. J. A. Seddon, M.P., gave an address, in the course of which he said that shop-assistants have to dress like dukes on the wages of dustmen, to be all things to all men, and twice that to women. The living-in system came in for very severe remarks.

The funeral of Mr. J. J. Horton was attended by many well known to pharmacy, including Mr. Thomas Barclay,

Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Charles Thompson. The deceased gentleman was a most good-hearted man. He it was who on the day of opening his business in Bradford Street sold tr. opii for tr. rhei, the vessel being a cup. Discovering his mistake, he ran after the customer, accidentally (on purpose) knocked against her, broke the cup, apologised, asked her to return to his shop, and he would replenish the loss, and provide her with a bottle. He told this himself with great good humour. He owned the shop which is now occupied by Mr. Thompson, but left Bradford Street to go there.

The Warning Unheeded.

Before the Deputy-Stipendiary at Liverpool Police Court on April 8, Frank William Alexander (38) was charged with stealing a quantity of drugs, etc., value 11*l.* 11*s.*, from his employers, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Hanover Street, Liverpool. Prisoner was suspected, and on April 6 he was stopped as he was leaving the premises, and some soap was found on him. Detectives searched the prisoner's house, and found other articles belonging to his employers. It was stated for the prosecution that on a prior occasion, when an employé was convicted of theft, the Stipendiary said that all future cases would be dealt with by imprisonment without the option of a fine. Those remarks were printed and posted in the works and shops, but in spite of this warning prisoner had since January been carrying on these systematic thefts. A sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

Pharmacy in Guernsey.

At the last sitting of the Guernsey Court of Chief Pleas, held in the Royal Court-house, St. Peter-Port, on April 8, under the presidency of Sir Henry A. Giffard, K.C. (Bailiff or Chief Magistrate of the island), Advocate V. G. Carey presented a petition from the chemists of Guernsey praying that legislation be introduced to regulate the admission to practise as chemist in the island. It was stated by petitioners that, under the existent law, chemists could be admitted who had been struck off the roll or lists of their own countries for misconduct, and that diplomas were accepted which would not be admissible in England. The Court ordered the petition to be published, and that it be taken into consideration on May 4.

Sheffield Notes.

The City Council, at their meeting on April 3, confirmed a recommendation of the Health Committee that Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., should be appointed public analyst for the city for twelve months.

The Health Committee have accepted tenders from Messrs. J. Clark & Co., chemists and druggists, for the supply of paints, oil, varnish, etc., and also for tools and brushes required by the cleansing department during the ensuing year.

The reports of the Easter Vestries show that Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected people's warden at St. Mary's Church, and Mr. F. Medley, chemist and druggist, sidesman at St. Cuthbert's, Fir Vale.

The meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society fixed for Wednesday last has been postponed until April 24, when Mr. F. B. Hirst, pharmaceutical chemist, is to give a lantern-lecture, the subject of which will be announced later. The meeting is announced as the last of the session.

The interest recently aroused in the question of the appalling rate of infantile mortality in the city has resulted in a series of articles in the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph." On Wednesday last, in the course of his strictures, the author (a doctor) said:

> In addition to neglecting the most ordinary rules of health there is throughout the city a widespread "drug habit." The belief in the virtues of a "bottle" from the chemist or sixpenny doctor is pathetic, and it is a belief which is pandered to by these and other and more unscrupulous practitioners. Worse, however, than this mere quackery is the extent to which criminal medicaments are retailed. Some of these, metallic poisons, are extremely dangerous, and several deaths have been noted.

This is particularly hard considering that a prominent local pharmacist took the trouble of drawing the attention of the Special Committee on this subject to the dangers of the drug-habit in this connection.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following candidates passed the recent Preliminary examination: (Henry G. J. Johnston=Francis Lee Moore), Harry Grainger, Thos. H. McMullan, Wm. James Rankin (jun.), Leopold F. Cockrill, Saml. Watt, Margaret Dooner, Robert W. H. B. Good. Eleven candidates were rejected, and three candidates have been referred to the Council.

Personal.

Mr. R. F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, The Diamond, Coleraine, was re-elected rector's churchwarden of St. Patrick's Church, Coleraine.

The University Scheme.

The statement by the "Times" that the Government has definitely abandoned the idea of introducing an Irish University Bill during the present Session of Parliament is denied by Mr. Birrell.

Tenders Accepted.

The Castleblaney Union have been allowed to retain their selection of drug-contractor, although the tender was not the lowest.

The Portumna Guardians have had their selection of Messrs. Golden & Co. as medicine-contractors confirmed, although it was not the lowest.

The Killadysert Guardians have appointed Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, their contractors for medicines at 24 per cent. discount, and for medical appliances at 34 per cent. reduction.

A Pharmaceutical Camerist.

Mr. D. W. Elliott, pharmaceutical chemist, Belfast, has won the championship cup and gold medal for highest total marks for prints and slides during the session of the Y.M.C.A. Camera Club which has just closed. He also has won the bronze plaque for highest marks for lantern-slides.

A Bogus Tender.

To the last meeting of the Swinford Guardians Mr. P. N. White, J.P., chemist, Sligo, wrote stating that he observed in the local papers that he had got the medicine-contract for the Union. He never tendered for such, and he asked the Guardians to forward to him the bogus tender, so that he might institute a prosecution if he could identify the handwriting. The Board decided to re-advertise for medicine-tenders and to send the bogus tender to Mr. White.

Not Real Shamrock.

At the meeting of the Dublin Industrial Association on April 8, the Secretary said that five or six kinds of perfumery had been imported into Dublin, made up in shamrock-shaped bottles, having a shamrock-shaped stopper and tied with green ribbon. The label was also shamrock-shaped, and the producers styled themselves the "Irish Floral Perfumery Co., of Dublin and London." The Association hoped the public would not allow the makers of the perfume to capture a trade in Ireland by taking advantage of the present movement in the country to support home manufacture.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. R. Urquhart, chemist and druggist, is removing from 65 St. Nicholas Street, Aberdeen, to the west end of Union Street, nearly opposite Rose Street.

Personal.

Mr. Leonard S. Willox, Ph.C., passed the First Professional examination for graduation in medicine recently held in Edinburgh University. His name has appeared for distinction six times in the Class Examinations Honours Lists.

An Explosive Mixture.

A young man named Mutter, acting as *locum tenens* for a Kirkintilloch veterinary-surgeon, was slightly injured and

considerably frightened by the explosion of a mixture he was preparing in the laboratory. The window was blown out and the room was set on fire. Mutter's face and hands were burned.

A Temporary Check.

The President of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society at a meeting held on April 8 stated that owing to the fierce opposition of the traders the firm which supplied the drugs department with goods had had to close its account, but he was glad to state that they had felt no inconvenience. They had been able to overcome the difficulty, and had found people in the trade quite agreeable to supply the society with drugs.

Aberdeen.

Mr. J. D. Hardie, chemist and druggist, Bucksburn, who has been laid aside for nearly three months by severe illness, is now almost recovered.

As a result of the opening of the new post-office in Crown Street, the sub-post-office in Union Street, conducted by Mr. J. D. Duncan, chemist and druggist, is now closed.

Mr. George Hall, chemist and druggist, who has been in the South for the past year or two, has returned to Aberdeen, and is associated with his father, Mr. Robert Hall, chemist and druggist, Woodside, in the conduct of the business there.

At a meeting of promoters of the proposed Technical College for Aberdeen held last week, ex-Baillie Paterson, representing the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, criticisd the scheme, and raised a few points worthy of consideration.

Chemists in Aberdeen and district are going in for sports more than formerly. Cricket, golf, and bowling are the favourites, especially the latter. Last week Mr. A. L. Bruce, a prominent member of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, was elected a member of committee of the Ferryhill Bowling Club. Mr. H. S. Taylor, chemist, Inverurie, was appointed Vice-President of the local bowling club, and Mr. A. Mackie, chemist and druggist, was re-elected Treasurer of the Culter Cricket Club.

Last year the Aberdeen Parish Council tried a new system in connection with the supply of drugs to the out-door poor. They appointed a chemist in each district to supply medicines at trade-prices, less a discount. This paid the chemists better than former contracts, but it has resulted in an increased cost to the parish of about 90*l.* for the current year. It has been decided, therefore, to revert to the old system, and the committee has been instructed to appoint a dispenser and sub-dispensers throughout the city.

Dundee.

The results of the latest degree examinations at Dundee College were so disappointing to the candidates that a lengthy newspaper correspondence has been going on, with the usual suggestions and explanations.

The petition granted by the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to Mr. A. C. Walker, chemist and druggist, Dundee, for the custody of his child (*C. & D.*, 1906, I., 920) was on April 6 suspended by Lord Johnston, as Mrs. Walker is raising an action for separation and aliment.

The attention of the drug-trade in Scotland has recently been focussed on Dundee as the result of a circular letter posted broadcast, bearing an address in that city, and referring to terms for tabloids. These terms are said to be more favourable to the retailers than those of any other wholesale house in Scotland.

The "Evils of Substitution" are ventilated in the "Dundee Courier" of Wednesday in a specially contributed article. Beginning with a reference to the Scotch tweed industry, the greater part of a column is devoted to the subject of pills and lozenges, so that chemists will have no difficulty in guessing its probable origin. "The public ought to join in the crusade now being made against this great and crying evil," is the conclusion.

Glasgow.

Coatbridge is to have another drug-shop opened shortly.

Mr. George Mackie, chemist and druggist, Renfield Street, has opened a branch shop in St. James's Road, off Parliamentary Road.

Messrs. Simpson & Co., chemists, Queen's Cross, New City Road, have fitted up a dark-room for the use of amateur photographers.

Mr. Wm. H. Brough, assistant with Mr. W. R. Willis, Baillieston, has been elected Hon. Secretary of the Baillieston and Bargeddie District Nursing Association.

Mr. J. H. C. Suttie, chemist and druggist, Bearsden, is removing shortly to new premises in the same district. The shop is being fitted up by Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, of London.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

Doctors and Alcohol.—With reference to the manifesto, it is interesting to note that an active crusade is being carried on in French Parliamentary circles with a view to combating alcoholism. Medical deputies are well to the fore in this.

A Pharmaceutical Museum of old drug-pots, motars, and other relics of bygone pharmacy is to be formed at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. M. Fialon, pharmacist, of Rueil, has presented a curious collection of pharmaceutical pottery, and a general appeal is to be made through the French pharmaceutical Press for other donations.

M. Charmes Moureu, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is about to succeed Dr. Toulouse as editor of the "Revue Scientifique," or "Revue Rose," as it is called in current Parisian phraseology. He is also spoken of as the probable successor to the titulary professorship of chemical pharmacy at the Paris Superior School left vacant by the recent death of Professor Prunier.

Legislative Control over Medicines.—Dr. Snow's letter to the "Times" reminds me that French pharmacists are now discussing the probable effects of the new French Adulteration Act, one effect of which is to concentrate the inspection of drugs, as well as foods, in the hands of officials depending on the Minister of Agriculture. The creation of a special body of expert chemists will meet the demands of the case.

An Anti-dysenteric Serum.—At the Academy of Medicine, Paris, on Monday, Dr. Vaillard announced that satisfactory results continue to be obtained by him in the cure of bacillary dysentery by the use of a serum obtained from horses. During the last year 243 cases of bacillary dysentery were treated according to this method, with the result that the mortality due to that infection was measurably diminished. A few hours only after the first injections the abdominal pains become less severe, and Dr. Vaillard affirms that anti-dysenteric serum is the only specific remedy for bacillary dysentery, while it is almost certain of success when administered in the first stage of the ailment.

Berthelot at the Paris School of Pharmacy.—When taking his usual place to deliver his first lecture on organic chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy after the death of M. Berthelot, Professor Jungfleisch said that he could not commence his lesson without some reference to his late illustrious predecessor, who "for seventeen years occupied this chair," and to the influence that Berthelot had exercised in the teaching of chemistry in the school. When he left the Lycée in 1846 Berthelot first entered the laboratory of Pelouze. It was in his laboratory at the school, very modestly equipped at the time, that Berthelot did his greatest work in synthesis. Two typical examples of his numberless productions were formic acid and acetylene, and the School of Pharmacy, he concluded, is justly proud of the lustre it has acquired by the connection with it of the famous *savant*.

Berthelot's Method of Work.—M. Loliée publishes an interesting conversation with the late great chemist. He asked Berthelot (as probably most of his interviewers did) how he performed the enormous and many-sided labours of his life. Berthelot explained in detail his methods, and added he kept a regular register with private marks. A zero (0) indicated that no result could be arrived at, and that the matter must be abandoned; R stood for a result,

P for publication of results, and F for finished work. The first step in "publication" was a verbal communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences. The summary published in the "Bulletin" fixed the date (in case of dispute of priority of discovery, etc). Then he fully recorded the experiments in a sixty or eighty page article published in the "Annales de Physique et de Chimie," and indicated the deductions. Other papers followed till the subject was exhausted, when it usually came out in book form. "Regularity and perseverance" ("esprit de suite") were, said Berthelot, the best aids to the worker. He is said to have published 1,200 papers on chemical subjects.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

To Go a-Soldiering.—Arthur Bernier, a half-caste, broke into the house of Mr. Harry Evans, director of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Cape Town, last month, and stole, among other things, a sword, a pair of field-glasses, and some ladies' wearing apparel. He was caught, and got eighteen months' hard labour.

Personal.—Mr. D. K. Petersen, governing director of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., Cape Town, Johannesburg, etc., returned from an extended trip through British South Africa the first week in March. Mr. Petersen makes Cape Town his headquarters.—Mr. J. C. Boyd, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., arrived at Cape Town early in March from the Transvaal; while Mr. M. Elgar, of Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., had reached Cape Town, when the mail left, from Portuguese East Africa.—Mr. W. F. H. Pocock, who some time back was associated with the firm of druggists of that name in Cape Town, and who for some years has resided in England, has been on a visit to the Cape. Before retiring from business at the Cape, Mr. Pocock held several public positions, was a member of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, Mayor of Rondebosch, and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.—There has never been a chemist as a member of either the Upper or Lower House of Parliament in the Cape Colony since responsible Government was granted. Natal has her interests looked after in this direction; the first Parliament in the Transvaal will have a chemist among its members in the person of Mr. B. Owen Jones; and it is hoped that at the next General Election in the Cape Colony some druggist will come forward and offer his services. Rumour has it that Mr. A. Walsh intends contesting a seat when an opportunity presents itself. A good business chemist who knows the Colony and its wants from a pharmaceutical point of view is sadly needed in the Cape Parliament. Someone to champion the cause is required, if only to adjust Customs anomalies and licences.—The many friends, both in South Africa and in Great Britain, of Mr. George Darroll, of Messrs. Alex. Cleghorn & Darroll, Cape Town, will regret to learn that he has been seriously ill. When the mail left he was progressing favourably.

The Tariff Question.—The various States comprising the South African Customs Union will, writes our Cape correspondent, denounce the Convention at an early date. July 1908 should see a new tariff in operation—one, it is to be hoped, that will not prove such a masterpiece as that of May 1906. It is an open question whether the preference will still be granted to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia; also whether the Transvaal will continue to remain a part of and party to the Union. The 1906 Convention is the laughing-stock of all importing druggists—and at once irritating to a degree. Manufacturing firms in the country were going to get down to manufacturing seriously—pills, fluid extracts, essences, and what not. Scarcely has there been an extra pill made in the country; Cape spirit is too dear, with the Excise duty on, to compete with home firms in the matter of spirituous pharmaceutical preparations; and methylated spirit is imported into Cape Colony—a spirit-distilling State, it should be borne in mind—from Natal. Firms like Petersen, Ltd., import methylated spirit from Natal regularly. Methylated spirit used in the Transvaal is all imported from Natal.

Transvaal.

Business Change.—The Kœdoe Pharmacy, of Pretoria, have purchased Mr. E. H. Bradfield's chemist shop in Bethal, Transvaal.

Opium-smuggling.—A Russian teacher, Max Lirch, was fined 60*l*., or three months' imprisonment with hard labour in default, for being in possession of eighty-seven packets of opium at Jeppes Railway Station.

The Retail Price of Opium.—An informal meeting of chemists was held in Johannesburg last month to fix the retail price of opium. They had agreed upon a minimum price, but it was not long maintained. John Chinaman has a way of going all round the city, and even long distances, getting quotations, and always informing the retailer what other druggists sell it at, of course reducing it 2*s*. 6*d*. or 5*s*. as he proceeds from shop to shop. Before three days had elapsed it was known that the price was being much cut, and the stipulated price was immediately cancelled. I am informed, writes a Johannesburg correspondent under date March 18, that it is now being sold retail at about 18*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Transvaal Pharmacy Board.

A meeting of the Board was held in the Board's office, Johannesburg, on March 15, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, the other members present being Messrs. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A., J. R. Jones, and R. Butters.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the administration of the Opium Trade Regulation Ordinance in view of the extensive illicit importation and sale of the drug which still continued. From the information before the Board there was reason to believe that, notwithstanding the provision made in the Ordinance for the granting of permits to mine coolies to obtain opium, no permits had so far been issued, the result being that the coolies were obtaining it illegally. It was decided to ask the Chamber of Mines for official information as to whether permits were being granted, and, if not, whether they were aware that the coolies are obtaining large quantities illegally, thus encouraging the illicit trade. It was also decided to make representations to the Government as to the utter inadequacy of the fines recently inflicted on persons convicted of illegal possession and sale of opium, and urging the infliction of such penalties as would act as a deterrent.

The Secretary reported that inquiries had been received from chemists requesting an interpretation of the law in respect of the sale of methylated spirits to coloured persons, and that he had obtained the following opinion on the subject from the Crown Law Officers:

> "Methylated spirits" is intoxicating liquor within the meaning of Ordinance 32 of 1902, and the exemption in favour of persons selling methylated spirits given by subsection (1) of Section 2 (*a*) does not apply in the case of sales to coloured persons; therefore neither a chemist nor any other person may sell methylated spirits to coloured persons (in which would be included Kaffirs, Asiatics, and Cape boys) for their own use.
>
> It is permissible to supply Kaffir servants who bring written orders from their employers stating that the spirit is for their employers' use, the Court having decided that the words "sell, barter, give, or otherwise supply" in Section 46 of the Ordinance does not cover a case where the supply is for a white person and the coloured person is only acting for the white person in fetching the liquor.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this opinion to the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society for general information.

The following applications for registration were approved: Heinrich W. L. Teitge, chemist and druggist, Transvaal; Hugh Ross and Edward Reginald Bull, chemists and druggists, Great Britain.

The President then congratulated Mr. B. Owen Jones on his election to the first Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal, and Mr. Jones in reply said he would at all times study the interests of the chemists of the Transvaal. Acting on medical advice, he had decided to take a voyage home and back between the adjournment and reopening of Parliament. The Board granted him leave of absence.

A Showcard in a chemist's window announces, "Bile Beans may be obtained here, 2 for 1*d*."

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New South Wales.

Schweppes's Bottles.—In the Sydney Equity Court on March 1, Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson gave his decision in the matter of Schweppes, Ltd., *v.* the Foreign Agency. The application was for an injunction restraining defendants from disposing of or exporting from Sydney a large quantity of bottles with the trade-mark of Schweppes on them. The bottles had been manufactured for Schweppes by the defendants. Some 300 gross were rejected, as they were not according to sample, and plaintiffs were afraid that if the bottles with their name on were sold to other persons the business of Schweppes, Ltd., might suffer. By consent his Honour made a decree in accordance with the prayer of the plaintiffs. The question of costs was reserved.

New Zealand.

As Others See Us.—Mr. W. E. Woods, proprietor of Woods' peppermint cure, who has just returned from a trip to England, says the chemists there have allowed other trades to undermine theirs, and have not met the competition as they should. The result is that the eyes of the business have been pecked out, leaving the framework only.

Victoria.

Jubilee of the Society.—It will be remembered that more than half a promise was made during the holding of the Educational Conference in 1903 that on the occasion of the jubilee the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia would revert to its proper name—Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. When representatives from the other States were present it was felt to be a little out of place that the Society which exactly corresponds with the State societies elsewhere should take to itself the name of Australasia.

Reminiscences.—Mr. C. E. Green, chemist and druggist, of Geelong, has had many adventures since his arrival in Victoria nearly fifty years ago. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist in London, and was receiving 70*l.* a year (10*l.* more than the ordinary salary) when the spirit moved him to strike out for Australia. Leaving London with a relative, who was a contractor and carpenter, they arrived in Melbourne just in the thick of the early gold rushes. He thought he would get a position in his profession as a start, and with that object called on Mr. Longmore, of Bourke Street. He was at once offered a position, but as the salary was only 60*l.* a year (10*l.* less than what he had been getting at home) he did not accept it. Being handy with tools, his contractor-relation soon got him a job of carpentering at 1*l.* a day, which he thought was something like the thing. After a while, however, the gold-fever struck him; he left for the fields, and became a full-fledged miner. He did very well at that too. A funny experience Mr. Green had was when his party were just about to abandon one of their claims as a "duffer." He had a dream in which he dreamt his pick had struck a very large nugget of peculiar shape. His chums laughed when he told them of it, but he persisted in sticking to the claim, and in the end did strike a nugget of the peculiar shape he had dreamt of, and about the size of his two fists, the only thing wrong about the dream being that the nugget was not so tremendous as he had dreamt. Mr. Green had many adventures by flood and field, and eventually started in business for himself as a chemist at Geelong, and he has been there ever since—some thirty odd years.

India and the East.

Camphor-cultivation.—The Bombay Forest Department are trying the cultivation of camphor along with rubber in certain districts in the Kanara range. The plants have so far done well, but it is too early yet to anticipate the results of the experiment. A difficulty has arisen in procuring the seeds in quantity from Japan, where the true *Cinnamomum Camphora* is found.

An Agency Dispute.—In the Bombay High Court on March 19, William Joseph Scammel and another, trading as Faulding & Co., Australia, brought an action against Ernest Hadrian Coutts, agent, Bombay, for a decree for Rs. 5,092, being the equivalent, at the current rate of exchange, of 340*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, with interest and the costs of the suit. The dispute arose regarding the sole agency in India and Burmah for the sale of Faulding's eucalyptus oil. By consent a decree was given for the plaintiffs, defendant to hand over forthwith to the plaintiffs the unsold goods consigned by the plaintiffs, and now in defendant's possession, defendant to pay the plaintiffs for all other goods, except samples consigned by defendant to the plaintiffs, at the invoice-prices. Plaintiffs agreed to pay defendant half of the actual costs incurred by him for advertisements of the plaintiffs' goods from March 1, 1904, to July 31, 1905, the amount and prices of goods to be determined by arbitration. Each party will pay their own costs.

Demerara Doings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

Camphorated Oil is just now receiving the attention of the authorities as to purity.

Mr. C. O. Rainer, of Messrs. Brodie & Rainer, has been appointed a member of the Board of Poor-law Commissioners, Georgetown.

The Health of Professor Harrison, Government analyst has, it is understood, been permanently injured by arsenical poisoning, as previously detailed in these columns. The Professor, who is now on leave in England, has been granted an extension on half-salary until June 30.

The First Day's Examination for chemists and druggists was held at Georgetown just before the mail left. Two candidates presented themselves. The examiners were Surgeon-General Godfrey; Mr. English, acting Government analyst; Dr. London, M.D.; and Messrs. Fonseca & Johnson, druggists.

What is Tobacco?—A sample of leaf-tobacco purchased at the police canteen was found upon analysis to contain 6.4 per cent. of fats, or 2.4 per cent. above the limit of the Ordinance. The defending barrister contended that leaf-tobacco is not a "drug." The Magistrate, in accepting this view, added that it was not a "food," and dismissed the case. Notice of appeal was given.

Druggists' Licence-duty.—A petition signed by twenty-one druggists, praying for a reduction of the annual licence-duty, was placed in the hands of a member of the local Parliament which recently met. Unfortunately, the member was not in his place at the proper time, and the opportunity was lost. The annual licence for druggists in the principal business thoroughfares is $48; in the less-important streets, $32; in the markets, $24; and in the rural districts, $4.

Sale of Poisons.—One day recently a couple of policemen in plain clothes visited several shops asking for "Rough on Rats," with the object of discovering whether the Poisons Ordinance was being properly carried out. Only in a few cases was a sale effected. Some druggists refused to sell because the purchasers were unknown to them; while in one or two instances the vendor, "smelling a rat," enhanced the price, with the result that no sale took place. In addition to the precautions required in the United Kingdom, the local Poisons Ordinance enacts that the qualified vendor shall sign the poison-book and also initial the container.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Bergamot-oil Manufacture.—As a result of representations made by the Agricultural Committee of Reggio Calabria, a scheme is being prepared in the Italian Ministry of Agriculture for a competition for a machine for manufacturing oil of bergamot. A prize of not less than 50,000 lire (about 2,000*l.*) is to be awarded.

Medicines for Italy.—The Italian Customs officers have been stopping on the frontier pharmaceutical specialities made in Germany and in the United States. There is great concern about the matter in Germany, for practically no business has been done this year, although it is said that the regulations have been complied with. The complaint is also made that medicines imported from England, France, and Switzerland are not treated so rigorously.

A Strike at Vevey (writes a correspondent in Switzerland) appears to have originated at Kohler's chocolate-works, and the employés at Nestlé's Swiss milk-factory "came out" in sympathy. Some disturbance, however, took place just outside Nestlé's premises, windows were smashed, and the troops were called out. In the *mêlée* two of the gendarmes were injured and three strikers, or, more probably, onlookers, received bullet wounds. The condensed milk works were guarded by the military for some days, threats having been made to set it on fire.

Advertising Forbidden Specialities in Austria.—"Das Osterr. Sanitätswesen" says that in order to discourage the advertisement of forbidden medicines, cosmetics, and analogous goods in the political daily Press, the Minister of the Interior has, by an order dated January 18, 1907, forwarded a suitable number of separate copies of the list of forbidden articles referred to in the "medicine tax" for 1907 to all district authorities, with a list of specialities allowed in general pharmacy practice, with the request that they shall acquaint interested newspaper proprietors and advertising agencies thereof.

Proprietaries in Switzerland.—The Commission appointed last year by the Swiss Apotheker Verein to regulate the whole question of patent medicines has now begun its work by sending a circular to all members requiring their adhesion to the proposals made, or requesting their views on the same. The idea is that when a new "patent" or speciality is offered the apotheker should judge if it is a genuine thing or the profit is sufficient. If not, he is to refuse it and refer the dealer to the Commission, and at the same time inform his colleagues in the town and the President of the Commission.

The German Pharmacy Bill has, as we have already noted, caused a great commotion in Germany. Our special correspondent states in his letter this week that it is not only fiercely denounced by the opponents of the purely personal concession, who term it the destruction of the independence of the German apotheker, but the proposed arbitrary power of the authorities meets with a united condemnation. For these reasons it is hoped in some quarters that the Bill will never reach the Reichstag. The "Deutsche Krankenkassen Zeitung" (the official organ of the sick-clubs) publishes an interesting calculation with regard to the buying-up of the privileges by the State from contributions levied upon the holders of concessions. Assuming the average yearly profit of a concession to be 250*l.*, and allowing that the holder would be mulcted to the extent of 5 per cent. of this amount (which would mean a yearly contribution of 12*l.* 2*s.* per concession), the existing 500 concessions in Prussia would annually contribute 6,250*l.* towards the buying-up of the privileged pharmacies. In the Bill the Government assesses the approximate value of the 2,736 Prussian privileges at fifteen million pounds sterling, which averages 5,500*l.* for each privilege. Therefore the annual contribution of all the Prussian concessions would about purchase one privilege a year, so that to buy up all the privileges would take 500 years. The "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" says in regard to this: "The Prussian medical department and its pharmaceutical advisers, as authors of the Bill, can really be proud of this elaboration for which they have taken more than a quarter of a century."

Russian News.

The Sale of "Ecsematin" has been prohibited in Russia, according to the journal of the Russian Medical Council, on the ground that the ointment contains 0.7 per cent. of a nicotine salt. The limit for such preparations is 0.1 per cent.

Strychnine Bullets.—A revolutionary organisation was captured by the police at Reval on March 29. Among the "stores" taken was a number of hollow bullets and a quantity of strychnine, it being understood that the strychnine was intended for the preparation of poisoned bullets.

Apprentices in Russia.—The prosperous condition of Russian pharmacy during the past few years has caused a large increase in aspirants to that profession, so that in some pharmacies a very large number of apprentices are employed. As the latter are forbidden by law to make up prescriptions, it has been decided that for every examined assistant employed in a pharmacy not more than two apprentices may be kept.

Platinum-mining in Russia.—The first congress of Russian gold and platinum producers has just been held in St. Petersburg. M. Pavlovsky, the President, said that the first necessity for the development of the gold and platinum industries in Russia was emancipation from Government tutorship. If irksome and useless formalities were abolished, foreign capital, and especially British capital and initiative, would be introduced into this realm of industry.

Drugs Excluded.—The following extract is from the Journals of the Russian Medical Council: Admission into Russia of the following specifics has been refused on the ground that they contain strong active ingredients: Parke, Davis & Co., (1) gelatin coated pills of phosphorus, iron and quinine; (2) compressed tablets, antiasthmatic; (3) anodyne pine-expectorant and cherry-pine balsam; John Smith, London, gloria tonic.

A Russian Assistants' Journal.—A new journal, the "Slooshashtchi Farmazeft," has appeared in St. Petersburg. It is the third in the course of a year; the first was suppressed by the police, the second lapsed for want of subscribers. The staff of the new venture is composed of assistants, and its main object is to fight in their interests. Its programme sets up two ideals: the binding together of all pharmaceutical organisations throughout Russia to fight for their common welfare; and the breaking of the present system of monopolies by handing over the control of the pharmacies to the municipal authorities.

The Distribution of Russian Pharmacies and Stores.—Statistics of pharmacies and drug-stores in Russia have been issued and are quoted in the "Pharmatzevtitchsky Journal." The total number for the free sale of medicines is given as 3,795 normal, village, branches and homœopathic. Of these, 1,769 are in towns and 2,026 are in the country. The average number of inhabitants per pharmacy in European Russia is 34,790; in the Caucasus, 34,114; in Siberia, 89,364; in Central Asia, 194,357; and in Asiatic Russia, 61,340. Over the whole empire the average is 37,540, and the average area per pharmacy is 6,860 square versts. The districts best furnished with pharmacies are the Baltic provinces and the Privislinsk district. The total number of recipes dispensed and paid for is 24,056,322, for which the total sum paid is 11,548,798r., the average cost per recipe being 48 copecks (just on 11½*d.* each). The number of drug-stores is over 3,500, subject to modification on correct returns from the Sevastopol, Yakutsk, and Semiretchensk districts; and the number of drysalters' and colour shops 2,200.

Manganese.—An official report from the Central Provinces of India states that the manganese mines in the Nagpur, Bhandara, and Balaghat districts are likely to export some 200,000 tons of ore during the current year. The companies will make a determined effort to oust Russian manganese from the Home markets. Owing to heavier freight and cartage charges the prices are likely to fall at present.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Prevention of Corruption Act.—The first case under this Act was tried in Manchester on April 5, the defendant (McLean) being a clerk in the employment of a firm there, to whom a carter employed by a firm of carriers delivered goods from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on January 10. McLean got the carter to deliver some bundles of goods elsewhere, tipping him 3*d*. for the job, and asked him to call next day. The carter did (although he had no goods to deliver to McLean's firm), and took some more goods, getting 1*s*. from McLean. The carter's employers were not paid by the railway company for the time so occupied, and it was not until after a railway inspector complained that McLean wrote a memorandum to the effect that his firm would pay for the cartage. Proceedings were taken against McLean with the consent of the Attorney-General, and the Magistrate dismissed the first case (January 10), but fined defendant 1*l*., and 10*l*. 10*s*. costs, in respect to the second case.

High Court Case.

Rhodamine-dye.

The Master of the Rolls, Sir Gorell Barnes, and Lord Justice Kennedy on April 9 heard an appeal by the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle (Switzerland) against an order of Mr. Justice Joyce, who refused to stay proceedings in an action brought by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, on the ground of there being a submission contained in the agreement in respect of which the action was brought. Mr. Hughes, K.C., for the appellants, explained that the Badische Co. and the Basle Co. were interested in the dye-stuff called rhodamine. The action was originally brought by the Badische Co. against a Mr. George Elwin, for damages for infringement of three patents of 1887, 1891, and 1892, and related to sales in England of dyes made by the Basle Co. The defendant desired to add the Basle Co. as defendants, and an order for that purpose was obtained and served upon them in Switzerland. The agreement between the two companies provided that any dispute as to the relations between the parties should be referred to a court of arbitration in Germany. The important point discussed in the court below was whether the dispute that had arisen came within the arbitration clause or not. Mr. Justice Joyce was of opinion that rhodamine B came within the submission to arbitration, but that 6G did not. Counsel contended that that was one of the very things that ought to go to the German tribunal. Without calling on the respondents, the Master of the Rolls said it was plain that there was a common case made against both defendants. He thought the Judge below was quite right in the view he had taken. The action against Elwin must go on in England, and it could not be reasonable or right to divide the action into two parts, and say that as against Elwin it must go on here, and as against the Basle Co. it must go on in Germany, with the possibility that different decisions might be arrived at as to the meaning and effect of the licence. Sir Gorell Barnes and Lord Justice Kennedy concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Unqualified Assistant Fined.

At West Bromwich County Court on April 9, before Judge Smith, an application was made by Mr. Cave (instructed by Messrs. Tunbridge & Co.), on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for the enforcement of a penalty against C. Dain, assistant chemist, Cape Hill, Smethwick, for selling morphine, which was contained in a cough-mixture, contrary to the provisions of Section 15 of the Act. The defendant did not appear, and he was not legally represented.

Mr. Harry Moon, clerk to the Society, gave evidence as to the authority being given for the proceedings to be instituted in February last. He also produced a copy of the Register of Chemists and Druggists, showing that it did not contain the defendant's name.

The Judge remarked that the onus was with the defendant to show that he was registered.

Arthur Foulds deposed to purchasing from the defendant Dain on January 19 last cough-mixture which contained a pennyworth each of peppermint, aniseed, paregoric, and laudanum.

Mr. Thomas Tickle, F.I.C., stated that he analysed the mixture, and found it contained tincture of opium equal to one-sixth of a grain of morphine. In reply to Mr. Cave, witness said that is a poison.

The Judge said he thought that was sufficient for Mr. Cave's purpose.

Mr. Cave: I ask for judgment for 5*l*.

His Honour made an order for payment of the penalty of 5*l*., and certified for counsel, the money to be paid within fourteen days.

Weights and Measures Act.

A Case of Neglect.

At Norton (Yorks) on April 6, John Spanton, chemist and druggist, was summoned for having in his possession for use in trade five weights which were unjust, two measures which were unjust, and three weights which were unstamped. For the prosecution it was stated that the deficiencies were not serious, but it was suggested that the defendant had to some extent studiously avoided having his weights and measures tested. A 2-lb. weight was 2½ dr. light, a 1-lb. weight 1½ dr. light, a ¼-lb. weight ½ dr. light, a 2-oz. weight ½ dr. light, and a 1-oz. weight 7 grains light. The pint measure was deficient to the extent of ½ oz., and the quart measure to the extent of 1½ oz. The inspector agreed that any wrong that had been committed was more in the way of neglect. Defendant said the weights in question had not been used for fifteen years except for balancing bottles, and the measures were used solely to catch the drippings from vinegar-casks. In respect of the unjust weights the Bench imposed a fine of 10*s*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. costs; in the case of the unstamped weights defendant was fined 10*s*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. costs; and the other charge—that of unjust measures—was dismissed.

County Court Case.

Antique Pharmacy Pots.

At West Bromwich County Court on April 9, before Judge Howard Smith, Frank Henry Prosser, pharmaceutical chemist, Selwyn Road, Birmingham, claimed from Arthur Ernest Holding, chemist and druggist, Bearwood, Smethwick, the return of sixteen antique apothecaries' jars, or 50*l*., their value. Mr. Marshall Freeman (instructed by Mr. W. H. Stoddard) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. E. W. Cave (instructed by Messrs. Cohen & Slater) was for the defendant.

Mr. Marshall Freeman, in opening the case, said it was an action *in detinue*, and the jars in question were of considerable antiquarian interest. He produced a copy of the "Spatula," containing a photograph of the jars, with a descriptive article. They were of seventeenth-century date, and took them back, said Mr. Freeman, to the days when alchemy was connected with astronomy and with other occult sciences.

The Judge perused the article and made an effort to translate the inscriptions. Counsel assisted in the process, and his Honour appeared to derive considerable amusement therefrom, especially when his attention was directed to the word "Saturn" on one jar and to a word upon another which he thought might have some reference to appendicitis. This observation caused much merriment in court, as the preceding case was one under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in the course of which four doctors had been giving evidence touching that subject. Mr. Marshall Freeman, however, explained amid further laughter that the word was "Apostolic," which, he said, referred to an ointment made of twelve ingredients, according to the number of the Apostles, and supposed to be of considerable virtue in driving away the spirit of evil.

Mr. Freeman, continuing, said that the plaintiff, who was owner of several shops, decided in 1905 to dispose of this particular one. He was introduced to the defendant as a probable purchaser, and when showing him over the premises particularly explained that the jars were not for sale, but that if Mr. Holding cared to pay an extra 50*l*. or 60*l*. he might have them. This Mr. Holding declined to

do, and ultimately terms of purchase were arranged, the jars being specifically excluded. Defendant, however, agreed to allow them to remain on the top shelf for exhibition-purposes until the plaintiff should require them. Defendant now refused to give them up, alleging that he had bought them.

Mr. Cave said that unfortunately the defendant was unable to be present on account of the illness of a relative. He should, however, raise the point that as there was a written document purporting to transfer all "fittings and fixtures" to the defendant, the plaintiff was not entitled to call parol evidence to vary the terms of that.

A legal argument ensued upon this, and the Judge finally decided against Mr. Cave's contention. His Honour, however, desired to have evidence as to whether these jars formed part of the fittings of a chemist's shop. Mr. Freeman thereupon called Mr. W. B. Featherstone, F.C.S., who said he had had fifty years' experience and had never seen such a set before. They were not chemists' fittings: they were merely curios. In reply to the Judge, witness agreed that jars, bottles, mortars, and pestles did form part of a chemist's fittings, but these were not jars in that sense.

Mr. F. H. Prosser, the plaintiff, corroborated Mr. Freeman's statement as to the jars being excluded from the sale. Cross-examined by Mr. Cave, witness said it was true that an interval of fifteen months had elapsed before he claimed them, but he had been on friendly terms with defendant.

Mr. Jones, now manager for Needhams, Ltd., Lichfield, corroborated this evidence. He had seen defendant several times since, and always understood the jars were Mr. Prosser's.

Mr. Cave intimated that he should call no evidence, and proceeded to argue that the sale of fixtures and fittings included these jars, which, being in the shop, could not be dissociated from the rest of the jars and other fittings.

His Honour said that he was quite clear that these particular jars did not pass in the transaction. He ordered the jars to be given up within fourteen days, defendant to pay costs on the full scale. Upon the application of Mr. Cave, his Honour granted a stay of execution for twenty-one days, remarking "the longer you have to think it over, Mr. Cave, the less likelihood there will be of an appeal."

Deeds of Arrangement.

Lumley Scurr Bentley, 81 and 83 Sweet Street, Holbeck, Leeds, trading as J. N. Horsfield & Sons, and residing at South View, Collingham Bridge, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, John L. Kirby, Cabinet Chambers, Basinghall Street, Leeds, C.A. Secured creditors, 231*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Dated, March 17; filed, April 3. Liabilities unsecured, 2,890*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 568*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The following are creditors: Dakin Bros., London (17*l.*); Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London (32*l.*); Davy, Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd., London (estimated 45*l.*); Barron, Harveys & Co., London (28*l.*); Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London (11*l.*); Mrs. Waterhouse, London (154*l.*); Mrs. Taylor, Beverley (50*l.*); Johani Thesen & Co., Burgen (10*l.*); Blundell, Spence & Co., Hull (66*l.*); Storry, Smithson & Co., Ltd., Hull (46*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds (34*l.*); Duffield, F., & Sons, Leeds (15*l.*); Oldfield, Pattison & Co., Manchester (14*l.*); J. F. Wilkinson, Manchester (12*l.*).

Trust Deed.

John Ingram Thirde, chemist and druggist, 28 West Nile Street, Glasgow (also trading as T. Robinson), has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Messrs. John Mann & Son, C.A., 142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Taylor, F. J., and Chalmers, D. R., Moseley, Worcestershire, and Birmingham, under the style of Taylor & Chalmers, veterinary surgeons.

Sayer, T., and Corbett, W. J., Ampthill Square, London, N.W., under the style of Drs. Sayer & Corbett, general medical practitioners.

New Companies and Company News.

Atkinson's Patents, Ltd.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 995 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 100 deferred shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To acquire and turn to account any patents, licences, concessions, and the like, and to carry on the business of, *inter alios*, chemists and druggists. Registered office, 14 Devonshire Square, E.C.

Grampian Engineering and Motor Co., Ltd.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase the business carried on as John Simpson & Co. at Stirling, with the patent of the Velox disinfectant, and to carry on the business of engineers, etc. Registered office, Causewayhead, Stirling.

Cliffe Soap Co., Ltd.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by W. Cliffe at the Tip Top Soap-works, Laurel Street, Preston, Lancs, or elsewhere, and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers, boilers, and mixers, drysalters, oil and colour men, druggists, herbalists, etc. The first directors are F. Swann, T. H. Atherton, W. Lomax, J. Carter, and T. Ward. Registered office, Tip Top Soap-works, Laurel Street, Preston.

C. E. Fulford (Australasia), Ltd.—Capital 24,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a patent-medicine manufacturer and vendor recently carried on by C. E. Fulford at 39 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., and elsewhere in Australia and New Zealand as "C. E. Fulford & Co.," the "Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.," and the "Zam-Buk Co.," and to accept a proposal in writing made by F. Inchbold, on behalf of C. E. Fulford, Ltd. The first subscribers are: F. H. Fulford, Leeds, managing director; S. A. Hirst, Leeds, advertising manager; F. Inchbold, Leeds, director; F. W. Boyer, Leeds, director; F. Sherlock, Harrogate, secretary; H. Whitfield, Leeds, C.A.; and G. B. Lomas-Walker, Leeds, solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are F. H. Fulford, S. A. Hirst, F. Inchbold, F. W. Boyer, and F. W. N. Jones. Registered office, Greek Street, Leeds.

T. C. Lindsey & Co., Ltd.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale, manufacturing, and retail chemists carried on at 17 Leather Lane, E.C., as "T. C. Lindsey & Co.," to adopt agreements (1) with J. H. Long, and (2) with W. L. Love, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, drysalters, oil and colour men, also in patent medicines, druggists' sundries and essential oils, etc. The first subscribers are: J. H. Long, 32 Grove Road, Brixton, S.W., wholesale druggist; Mrs. F. L. Long; W. L. Love, 64 Forest Lane, Stratford, E., chemist; E. E. Winterbotham, solicitor; A. E. Green, incorporated accountant; W. G. Kerswell, cashier; and H. R. Greenwood, clerk. The first directors are J. H. Long (managing director) and W. L. Love (assistant managing director), and others to be appointed by them before the statutory meeting. Qualification, one share. Remuneration of J. H. Long, 225*l.* per annum; of W. L. Love, 125*l.* per annum; of other directors as fixed by the company.

Schweppes, Ltd.—At the meeting held last week, Mr. C. D. Kemp-Welch (the chairman) intimated that the company had secured the sole selling agency in this country and the Colonies for fruit-juices sterilised by a process invented by Professor Kuhn. A separate company, the Fruit-juice Co., Ltd., has been formed to acquire the British licence for the process, and 35,000 1*l.* shares have been offered for subscription this week.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

Mr. G. A. S. Rowe, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. Owen at Narberth, Pem.

Messrs. Anderson, Bowen & Co., chemists, have opened new premises at 125 High Road, Tooting, S.W.

The business of Mr. F. J. Wilmer, chemist and druggist, Falmouth, will in future be carried on as Wilmer & Hocking.

The Manor Drug Stores, recently vacated by Mr. A. H. Jenkin, have been re-opened at 347 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, N.

Mr. H. Squire, chemist, having obtained an extension of lease, has reopened the premises 20 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Mr. G. Finlay, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. E. O. Roberts, chemist and druggist, in Fore Street, Fowey, Cornwall.

Messrs. Barkas & Co., chemists, have transferred their business from 20 Gassiott Terrace, Franciscan Road, Tooting, S.W., to 54a in the same thoroughfare.

Messrs. Horner & Sons, late of Mitre Square, Aldgate, E., have removed their offices and despatch warehouse to 24 George Street, Tower Hill, E.C., to where all correspondence should be addressed.

Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, pharmaceutical chemist, has taken over the business at Hamilton Road, Felixstowe, formerly carried on by Messrs. Pain & Bayles, of Ipswich. Mr. Douthwaite has been associated as managing partner with this business since it was opened ten years ago.

Mr. John B. Wilson, chemist and druggist, of Penrith, has purchased the business of the late Mr. E. Dickinson, Pow Street, Workington. It will be remembered Mr. Dickinson succumbed to an attack of pneumonia shortly after succeeding the late Mr. Jas. Thompson, who had carried on this old-established business for upwards of thirty years.

Personalities.

Mr. C. H. Tiley, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the Riverhead Parish Council.

Mr. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the Aberayron Urban District Council.

Mr. Robert Wright, chemist and druggist, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed an Overseer of the Poor for the parish of Byker.

Mr. N. H. Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected a member of the Council of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. George Commins Row, chemist and druggist, Braintree, has been appointed a Land-Tax Commissioner for the Hinckford division of Essex.

Mr. J. Darran, chemist and druggist, Stamford Street, Stretford, Manchester, has been re-elected a member of the Barton-on-Irwell Board of Guardians.

Mr. A. E. Richmond, chemist and druggist, of St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth, has been again elected vicar's warden at St. Peter's Church.

Mr. W. C. Brinson, representative of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, has been re-elected people's warden of Trinity Church, Chesterfield.

Mr. F. A. Davis, of Bristol, lately representative for Armour & Co., Ltd., is now representing Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., of the City Soap-works, London, on their West of England ground.

Mr. F. H. Fresson, chemist and druggist, Stevenage, has been re-appointed people's warden at the Parish Church for the ninth time. Mr. Fresson has also been re-elected to the Stevenage Urban District Council.

Mr. Charles Turner, Ph.C., F.C.S., of the Manchester College of Pharmacy, at the last meeting of the Manchester Microscopical Society, gave a brief account of the Heterokontæ, a new class of freshwater algæ.

Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., is acting as one of the Hon. Secretaries in connection with a municipal visit to Germany after Whitsuntide. About twenty M.P.s have already intimated their intention to take part.

Mr. F. W. Bates, chemist and druggist, Brooks' Bar and Alexandra Park, Manchester, has been re-elected a member of the Stretford Urban District Council. Mr. Bates has never been opposed for re-election since he joined the Council in 1895.

Mr. Louis Mossop, senior representative for Mr. R. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, and Secretary of the Blackburn branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, represented Blackburn and district at the national conference held at Leicester this week.

Mr. E. W. Griggs, chemist and druggist, Haverhill, Suffolk, has been re-elected parish churchwarden for the twenty-ninth time. During his period of office Mr. Griggs has been presented with a handsome clock by the parishioners and with a photograph of himself in a silver frame by Lord Alwyne Compton.

Mr. Kenneth Reynolds, youngest son of Mr. R. F. Reynolds, Ph.C., Leeds, has, as a student at Clifton College, obtained the bronze star of the Royal Drawing Society for drawing. Mr. Reynolds's oldest son, Richard, is to continue his art studies under Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A., at Newlyn.

Mr. Allan Mackay has been appointed secretary to Mays & Mackay, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Reading. Mr. Mackay served his apprenticeship with this firm and was afterwards an assistant with Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, of Oxford, and with Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Vere Street, London, W.

Mr. David Howard, J.P. (Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford), speaking on the first conviction under the Anti-corruption Act, said the mere fact of the Act being on the Statute-book has done immense good, and the letters he has seen written by frightened offenders anxious to cease their evil practices made most delightful reading.

Leicester is strong in pharmaceutical representatives in Church affairs. Mr. George E. Marfitt has been elected people's warden of All Souls'. Mr. Marfitt has also been elected one of the representatives of the church at the Ruridecanal Conference. Mr. W. Howard Lloyd, chemist and druggist, of T. Howard Lloyd & Co., manufacturing chemists, has been reappointed Vicar's warden of Holy Trinity. At the Vestry meeting of St. Mary's, Leicester, Mr. E. H. Wand, of the Wand Manufacturing Co., was re-appointed lay representative.

Marriage.

McBride—Andrews.—On April 10, at St. Paul's Church, Cliftonville, Margate, by the Rev. J. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock, Grays, Essex, Robert Bert McBride, chemist and druggist, youngest son of the late Dr. McBride, Newry, Ireland, to Caroline Elsie, younger daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Melrose, Cliftonville, Margate.

Deaths.

Beecham.—At "Wychwood," Northwood Avenue, Southport, on April 6, Mr. Thomas Beecham, formerly of St. Helens, aged eighty-six. Mr. Beecham had been ailing for some time, but as recently as three weeks ago he visited St. Helens. He had a slight chill then, and, complications setting in, he gradually became weaker, dying at five o'clock on Saturday evening. We learn that it was Mr. Beecham's desire that as little notice as possible should be taken of his death, and we are not surprised, for he was a most unassuming successful man of enterprise. His quiet nature and his dislike to speak about himself account for the apochryphal biographies of him which have appeared in many newspapers. Mr. Beecham was an Oxfordshire man and a chemist and druggist by training. He had to make his own way in the world, and by perseverance and thrifty habits he managed to get sufficient together to open a chemist's shop in Wigan. The earliest business record preserved in St. Helens is Mr. Beecham's patent-medicine licence, dated Liverpool, July 8, 1847. He had, however, been in business some time before that, and had fixed on the formula for his "patent" pills. After about ten years in Wigan Mr. Beecham removed his business, still not much to boast about, to St. Helens, and there one day an old lady, who was a regular purchaser of the pills, remarked to him that they were "worth a guinea a box." The remark stuck to him, and it was not long before he began to advertise the pills, using "worth a guinea a box" in every advertisement.

By the 'sixties the pills had become more widely known, and in the 'seventies they had taken first place among British proprietary medicines. At this time his elder son, Mr. Joseph Beecham, was actively associated with him in the business, and their advertising grew steadily, the outlay long since passing into six figures annually. In 1885 Mr. Beecham erected, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, a magnificent pile of buildings in Westfield Street, St. Helens, in which all departments of the business have since been conducted. A year or two later, after several visits by Mr. Joseph Beecham to the United States, a factory was also established in New York, and the firm have agencies and depôts in India and the Colonies. Mr. Beecham was most methodical in business and a hard worker. So closely did he stick to it in the days of the early success of the business that his health gave way, and, leaving the management to his son, he twenty years ago rented Mursley Hall, a small estate near Winslow, Buckinghamshire, which he farmed until 1893, when he sold off all the stock and furniture preparatory to a long visit to the United States. On returning he purchased "Wychwood," Southport, where he had since resided. It is rather remarkable that the first entry in his oldest order-book for the pills, which has been preserved, relates to a sale to Mr. Kershaw, chemist, Nevill Street, Southport. Mr. Beecham definitely retired in March 1895 in favour of his son Joseph, but, as already indicated, he has been in close touch with the business ever since. He was a faithful reader of The Chemist and Druggist, and followed all the doings of the trade with keen interest. To St. Helens he was a liberal benefactor, and he contributed 1,000*l.* towards the rebuilding of the Congregational schools there. His son Alderman Joseph Beecham was Mayor of the borough in 1898-99, and the second son, Mr. William Beecham, studied medicine at University College, Liverpool, and St. Bartholomew's, London, qualifying as L.R.C.P.&S.Edin. and L.F.P.S.Glas. in 1885, and is in practice in a London suburb.

Buhl.—Information has been received in London that Mr. Theodore D. Buhl, president of Parke, Davis & Co., died suddenly of heart-failure on April 8. Mr. Buhl was the father-in-law of the late Mr. William Warren, general manager of the firm, and succeeded the late Mr. Parke as president in 1899.

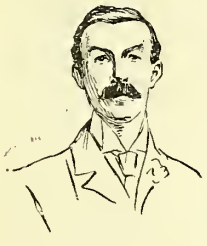
Burt.—At Feltham, Middlesex, on March 26, Mr. George Edward Burt, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three.

Coke.—At Plymouth, on March 22, Mr. Richard Sweet Coke, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three.

Marshall.—On April 4, Mr. Henry John Marshall, for forty-nine years with Messrs. Battley & Watts, chemists, Cripplegate, London, E.C., aged seventy-two.

Rodhouse.—At Clapham, on April 3, after a few days' illness, Mr. Lewis Rodhouse, chemist and druggist. Mr. Rodhouse had recently joined the staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., after having represented Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., for about three years. He was a very popular member of the Leicester Chemists' Association, as well as of several other societies in Leicester. Several chemists, personally and as members of the Leicester Chemists' Association, attended the funeral at Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester, on April 6.

Skinn.—A cablegram from Johannesburg informs us of the death, on April 6, of Mr. W. T. Skinn, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Turner & Co., chemists, Johannesburg, and a member of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board. At the election for the first Board of Pharmacy for the Transvaal in December 1904, Mr. B. Owen Jones, of Boksburg, and Mr. Skinn tied for third place. Instead of the casting vote of the Colonial Secretary being given, Mr. Jones was adopted by the Government as one of its own nominees, and Mr. Skinn thus became the third elected member. Mr. Skinn was Secretary of the Transvaal Chemists' Association, and always took a particularly keen interest in trade matters. He took a prominent part in opposing the imposition of a Customs duty on tinctures and spirituous preparations when agitation was rife a few years ago. He was examiner for the Board in chemistry and physics.



Spier.—At Cheltenham, on March 24, Mr. Edward Pearce Spier, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two.

Wakley.—At 5 Queen's Gate, S.W., on April 5, Mr. Thomas Henry Wakley, F.R.C.S.Eng., eldest son of the late Thomas Wakley, M.P., joint editor of the "Lancet," aged eighty-six years. Mr. Wakley was educated at University College, London, and took the M.R.C.S. in 1845, proceeding four years later to the Fellowship. In 1848, after several years' study in Paris under Dr. J. Henry Bennet, the gynæcologist, and as demonstrator to Sir Erasmus Wilson, he was elected surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, where he proved himself to be a skilful operator. At his consulting-rooms in Arlington Street he specialised in aural surgery and orthopædics. On the death of his father in 1862 he became manager of the "Lancet," his younger brother, the late Dr. James Wakley, being editor. His new duties led gradually to the abandonment of consulting practice, and in 1886, upon the death of his brother, he took over the editorship of the paper in association with his son, Mr. Thomas Wakley, L.R.C.P. Under their joint editorship the paper has maintained its position as the type of medical weeklies. Mr. Wakley married in 1850 the third daughter of the late Mr. Francis Radford Blake, of Rickmansworth, who survives him, their golden wedding having been celebrated in 1900. The funeral service took place in the Church of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, on Wednesday, April 10.

Recent Wills.

Mr. Walter Ballard, chemist, Abingdon, Berks, who died on January 7 last, left estate valued at 218*l.*

The estate of the late Mr. Thomas Young, chemist and druggist, of Kilmarnock, has been valued for probate at 13,430*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* net.

Alderman James Duckworth, drysalter, Accrington, who died on December 23, aged seventy-seven, left estate valued at 791*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* gross and at 779*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* net.

Mr. William Allenby, chemist and druggist, Helmsley, Yorks, who died on February 18, aged seventy-four, left estate of the gross value of 1,867*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. Alfred Maddox Jones, chemist and druggist, Brynmawr, Brecon, who died on January 13 last, aged eighty, left estate valued at 2,060*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* gross.

Dr. Allan Macfadyen, M.D., B.Sc., director of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, who died intestate on March 1 last, left estate of the gross value of 9,221*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and of the net value of 9,103*l.* 14*s.*

Mr. Edward Walton Hannell, of 24 Rowland Street, Rugby, formerly an army dispenser, who went through the Crimean war, and died on December 17, 1906, aged seventy-nine, left estate valued at 775*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* gross.

Mr. William Edwards, of Fernbank, Tunbridge Wells, late head of the firm of Messrs. W. Edwards & Sons, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., who died on February 28 last, aged eighty-seven, left estate of the gross value of 100,666*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 100,274*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Mr. William Edwards and Mr. Arthur Edwards. The testator left 210*l.* to his son William, 100*l.* to his son Arthur, 300*l.* to his brother Henry, certain silver and pictures to his two sons, and his personal effects and consumable stores to his sons equally, and his household effects to his daughters. He also left 100*l.* to the Society for the Relief of Necessitous Widows of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and 100*l.* to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. The residue of his property he left equally between his eight children, William, Arthur, Margaret, Marian, Janet, Lilian, Gertrude, and Edith. He gave his son William the option of taking his premises, 157 Queen Victoria Street, as part of his share.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

In the Lobby.

"A thin House, and nothing very special on, you know," apologised Mr. B. S. Straus on Tuesday evening to a patriarchal countryman who had waylaid him for an order to the Gallery, which he had good-naturedly obtained. There were other signs of lack of interest, as a *C. & D.* Lobby-Lounger observed. Cards came back in quick succession, "Members not found." Among them were several names not unknown in pharmacy. Presently Alderman Duckworth, the member for Macclesfield, and a director of Mr. Jesse Boot's companies, strolled out, and was taken possession of by a man fra' Lancasheer and his wife. Both were subsequently piloted by Mr. Duckworth into the sacred precincts. In a short time Mr. Winfrey walked unsuspectingly out and was pounced upon by the *C. & D.* man. Mr. Winfrey took it smiling and unruffled as usual. "What of the Government Poisons Bill? Oh! nothing in particular. Let me see. 'Second reading deferred till Monday next.' Well, there is not much chance of it coming up on Monday next." Mr. Winfrey explained that he is so much engaged with Mr. Harcourt in the projected legislation regarding small holdings (a subject very dear to Mr. Winfrey's heart) that the *rôle* of watchdog in pharmaceutical affairs had recently been thrown more and more upon Mr. Idris. Mr. Winfrey had no doubt "the other side" in pharmaceutico-legislative aspirations were carefully procuring witnesses to give evidence at the projected Select Committee on the Bills. "They are always wide-awake and very active," he said, "but," with a parting smile, "we will be lucky, I think, if we get before the Select Committee this year."

The Pharmacy Bills.

Mr. Seaverns, the Liberal member for Brixton, has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Against the motion for the second reading of the Bill, which at present stands for Monday next, he has set the familiar formula that it be read a second time "upon this day six months." Mr. Seaverns, who came in for Brixton at the General Election, is a member of the firm of Henry W. Peabody, general merchants. Asked for his reason for opposing the Government's Bill, Mr. Seaverns said he did so because he thought there should be some protection afforded to the private chemist who engaged in what was really professional work. At any rate, he did not think a Government Bill should be brought in from which the most contentious elements in last year's Bill had been excluded. The intention of the Government apparently was to refer all contentious points in the Bill to a committee, but it seemed to him that the principle should be submitted for the consideration of the whole house. Last year's Bill provided that limited companies could trade as chemists if they employed a properly qualified chemist, but if they took such an important and responsible duty as that of dispensing drugs out of the hands of men who were qualified chemists and put it in the hands of a thirty-shillings-a-week servant, then they would be prejudicing the public service.

With regard to the Pharmacy Bill there is nothing fresh to record. The Bill stands for second reading next Tuesday, when, doubtless, there will be another postponement.

Shop-hours Act.

Mr. Shackleton and Mr. Seddon have each put down a motion in identical terms to call attention to the failure of the Shop-hours Act, and to move that, in the opinion of the House, more drastic legislation with regard to the closing of shops and the hours of shop-assistants is required.

The Japanese Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Goddard Clarke has given notice to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he is aware that in consequence of the publication of a new edition of the Japanese Pharmacopœia, and the proposed enforcement of the standards of that work upon imports of chemicals and drugs into the Japanese Empire on and after July 1, 1907, manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain are being put to trade inconvenience and loss, as the Pharmacopœia is only obtainable in the Japanese language, and no official translation of it in a European or classic language is available; and will he take steps to secure the postponement of the importation-order until such period as the English translation of the Pharmacopœia has been published and the new standards are in consequence known to manufacturers and merchants in this country? The question was unstarred, so that the reply will not be available until to-morrow (Friday).

Society of Chemical Industry.

London Section.

Mr. R. J. Friswell occupied the chair at a meeting of this Section, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on April 8. The Chairman alluded to the death of Professor Berthelot and Mr. R. Warington, specially emphasising the pioneer work of the latter in agricultural science, which has proved of such advantage to this country.

Election of Officers.—The nominations for the offices of the Section being equal to the vacancies, the election of officers was a formal affair. Mr. Friswell is to be Chairman for another year and Dr. J. Lewkowitsch Vice-Chairman. Mr. Julian L. Baker was also re-elected Hon. Local Secretary and Treasurer.

Observations on Cotton and Nitrated Cotton.

Mr. H. De Mosenthal then read a paper with the above title—a continuation of the research of which the first part was reported in The Chemist and Druggist, March 12, 1904. The present paper dealt mainly with the optical properties of nitrated cotton, wood cellulose, ramie, and flax. The appearance of the cotton under polarised light was first referred to. Some writers have stated that the percentage of nitrogen in a sample of nitrated cotton can be judged by the colour shown under polarised light. As a rule the highest nitration shows a light blue appearance, but this is not invariable, and Mr. De Mosenthal concludes that the colour differs not so much according to the degree of nitration but with the variety of cellulose and method of nitration. In regard to the density of cotton-wool, the lecturer had collated the figures given in books of reference, and, finding them somewhat conflicting, carefully investigated the matter anew. Using Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's Red Cross cotton, air-dried, the density in water was found to be 1.523-5, oven-dried 1.607-10; in benzine and alcohol the figures were 1.56-8. A sample of nitrocellulose showing 13.2 per cent. of nitrogen had a density of 1.659, while the same specimen, after dissolving in acetone, evaporating to dryness, powdering, and sifting, showed a density of 1.66. The lecturer explained his method of testing the refraction and dispersion. He uses thin denitrated films obtained by evaporating ether-alcohol or acetone solutions in dry air, so as to obviate the cloudiness which results if the operation takes place in air, and the Abbé refractometer. Some particulars were also given of experiments in fractional dialysis of acetone-solutions, which, so far as they have gone, show that the fractions have identical nitrogen-contents with the substance originally dissolved.

There was a good discussion, in which Sir William Ramsay, Mr. C. F. Cross, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. A. R. Ling, Dr. G. Lindsay-Johnson, the Chairman, and others took part. Mr. Reid, who has devoted some time to the study of how to produce clear films of nitrocellulose, stated that these can be obtained by pouring the solution on glass and covering up with a box. There is no occasion to dry the air, as the evaporating solvent effectually displaces the air. Dr. Lindsay-Johnson thought, contrary to the lecturer's opinion, that the optical figures would be found to have a definite relation to the nitration if a curve were plotted and corrected. It seemed to him that chemists are on the verge of an important law on the relation of the refractive index and the degree of nitration. The Chairman said the paper showed that the composition of the cellulose molecule is still unsolved. In his opinion cellulose is a mixture of allied substances. Mr. De Mosenthal briefly replied, and caused some amusement by his refer-

ences to the numerous suggestions that had been thrown out for further research. If he lived to be 150 years old he could not do all the work his friends had set him.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. O. Guttmann, which stated that as the writer had had to undergo a severe operation he would not be sufficiently recovered to read the paper he had promised at the May meeting of the Section. It was therefore arranged that at the meeting on May 6 there should be a discussion on Mr. Lloyd George's Patents and Designs Bill.

Liverpool Section.

A Meeting of this Section, of which Dr. James T. Conroy is Chairman and Mr. W. Roscoe Hardwick is Secretary, was held at the Chemical Laboratories, Liverpool University, on April 10. A lecture was given on "The Utilisation of Waste Indiarubber," by Mr. Walter F. Reid, F.I.C., who also showed a number of interesting slides illustrating the Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry at Rome.

Manchester Section.

The annual meeting of this Section was held at the Grand Hotel on April 5, Dr. G. H. Bailey in the chair. The new rules were submitted and approved, with an amendment affecting the eligibility of the Vice-Chairman to the premier position in the event of the resignation or death of the Chairman during his term of office.

The Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follow: Chairman, Dr. K. E. Markel; Secretary, J. Hübner; committee, Messrs. J. Allan, G. H. Bailey, R. H. Clayton, G. J. Fowler, B. Hart, and E. Knecht; auditors, Messrs. A. K. Miller and H. C. Clanahan.—A paper was afterwards read on "The Influence of the Chemical Composition and Physical Condition of Commercial Lead on its Durability for Pan-concentration of Sulphuric Acid," by Mr. W. B. Hart, F.I.C.

Yorkshire Section.

The annual meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on April 8, Mr. F. W. Branson in the chair. The following appointments were made: Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. G. Perkin, F.R.S.; members of the committee, Dr. Bone, F.R.S., Mr. B. Hill, and Mr. W. G. Gardner; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. Fairley. The Chairman, referring to the appointments, said the Section had experienced a very prosperous year—a fact which was largely due to the energy and tact displayed by Mr. Fairley. Thanks were tendered to the Hon. Secretary, who stated that there was in hand a surplus of 30*l*. The Committee had decided to recommend the disposal of this in the purchase of a medal for presentation to some member of the Section in recognition of work done in the way of investigation. Papers were afterwards contributed by Mr. H. C. Wright, Professor H. R. Procter, and Mr. Douglas McCandlish.

Trade Notes.

Armour's Formulary has reached its ninth edition, and copies can be obtained by our subscribers free from Messrs. Armour & Co., Ltd., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Workmen's Compensation.—Our readers will be interested to observe that the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, London, E.C., offer good terms for insuring against accidents to assistants and other employés.

A Handsome Volume, entitled "The Twentieth Century Book of Recipes, Formulas, and Processes," has been published this week by Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son at 12*s*. 6*d*. net. We hope to review it in an early issue.

The First Prize in the advertisement-writing competition promoted by the Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., of 16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C., has been won by Mr. S. C. McKee, chemist and druggist, of Acton, W. Mr. McKee's advertisement appeared on the back outside cover of the "Daily Mirror" of April 4.

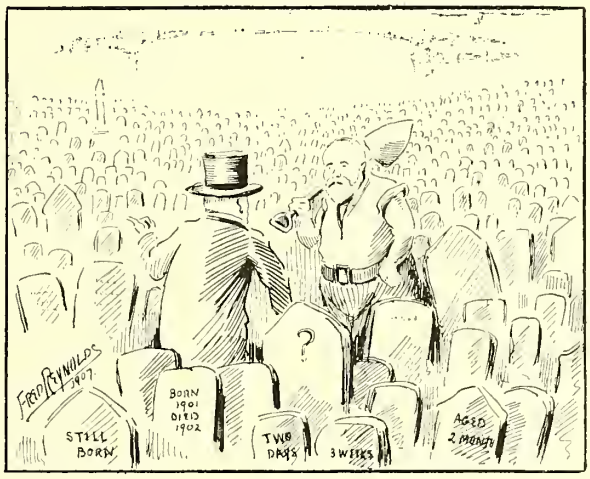
Our readers are requested to note that Messrs. A. F. Sherley & Co. and Messrs. Shirley Bros., Ltd., are quite distinct concerns, which have no connection with each other, although both happen to be in the S.E. district of London. It should particularly be noted that Messrs. A. F. Sherley & Co.'s address is 48 Borough High Street, S.E., and Messrs. Shirley Bros.', Rockingham Street, S.E.

The Proprietors of Odol are offering cases of their special Odol tumblers to chemists as remuneration for window-shows, and they are being readily accepted. Apart from the fact that users of Odol now like to have their special tumbler, these form, when displayed with the Odol flask, a very attractive feature in a shop-window. Chemists who have not supplies of the Odol tumblers should communicate with the Odol Chemical Works, 59-63 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

A Catalogue of Proprietaries.—The new catalogue of British and foreign proprietary medicines issued by Messrs. William Edwards & Son, of 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., is a useful and well-produced chemist's guide. The 200 pages of matter have been carefully prepared, and, besides other things, the chemist who uses it will find that P.A.T.A. prices are included right up to date. Mineral waters, druggists' sundries, and perfumery are included in the list, these sections being profusely illustrated.

The City of London Directory.—The thirty-seventh annual edition of this handsome guide to the commercial and official life of the Metropolis has just been issued by Messrs. W. H. & L. Collingridge, 148 and 149 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. All the information regarding the City Corporation, the committees, City officials, and the Livery Companies appears in detail and up to date as usual. Four pages are likewise devoted to the London County Council and to members of the committees. The coloured map is one of the best features of the Directory, and even the minor alterations that have occurred in the streets during the past year are carefully recorded. The price of the Directory is 12*s*. 6*d*.

Artful Pharmacy.



Modern Mortality.

[Synthetic remedies for medicinal use are now produced in annually increasing numbers. A large proportion of these die a natural death.—*Mr. Thomas Barclay, "C. & D.," April* 6, p. 514.]

Mr. Hamlet Pharmacy (to Gravedigger—T. B.): Who are all these you have buried?

Gravedigger: Them's synthetic remedies.

Mr. Hamlet Pharmacy: Why have they no names?

Gravedigger: Well, some on 'em 'as as many as fourteen, and we couldn't remember 'em.

Other things being equal a salesman of good presence is preferred to one whose personal appearance is not prepossessing; but merely looking well will not sell goods. The same rules hold good with the printed advertisement. Make your display as attractive as possible, but don't forget that it is what you say, not the typographical dress of your announcement, that produces results.—*Printers' Ink.*

Is Protection Worth While?

The Manufacturer's View.

THIS question came into our pages four weeks ago at a psychological moment. As put by Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co. on p. 431 of our issue of March 16, with comment so condensed as to be almost cryptic to the majority of our readers, it has served to focus the attention of the trade upon an outgrowth of the price-problem which has arisen during the past ten years. In essence, price-protection means a community of interests among manufacturer, distributors, and the public. The individual of the first part assumes some control of his goods after they leave his hands, on the understanding, implied rather than expressed, that those of the second part will hand them out to the public when asked for. The public advantage is local purchase. It is a requisite of such a compact that the manufacturer should reduce the labour of distributing—that is, selling the goods—by creating a demand for them; indeed, price-protection does not exist where there is no advertising. Since the latter constitutes part of the selling effort, if it results in the disposal, not of the goods which are advertised, but of something professedly similar, the manufacturer reckons that he has spent money in vain, and that distributors have not stuck to their part of the bargain.

All this is summed up in the single word "substitution," and during the past few weeks we have had interviews with a number of manufacturers, both P.A.T.A. members and non-protective owners, but for the present we refer only to the views of Mr. James Elliman, whose system of protection was started before the P.A.T.A., and who put the question "Is protection worth while?" Mr. Elliman is a singularly straightforward man. More than ten years ago he entered into a compact with retailers, and has kept his part of it to the letter. He has acted quite independently of all organisations (although he showed his sympathy with the P.A.T.A. at the outset by giving it the first 100*l.* to help it on), and he speaks from personal experience and observation, so that what he says merits attention.

Our first question to him was, "Do you propose to stop your system of protection?" To this he replied that his letter of March 16 was intended to ascertain if the system has been sufficiently valuable to distributors—*i.e.*, retailers—to warrant him continuing to trade upon present terms with friendly or neutral chemists, but to put up prices to active opponents. This led to the explanation that a friendly chemist is one who gives "Elliman" a show and sells it when asked for it, and even when asked for "something good for rubbing"; the neutral chemist makes no display of it but sells it without attempt at substitution; and the opponent is the man who pushes his own white oils and takes advantage of Elliman's protected price by endeavouring to sell his own preparation at 1½*d.* or so less when Elliman's is asked for.

It was not possible in a short chat to discover what proportions of these three grades exist, but Mr. Elliman remarked, as regards neutral opposition, that he makes no complaint, as a real grievance, of "Elliman's in the background," but suggested that it is sound policy to encourage manufacturers who protect prices. This naturally led to the question of profit. Some of our correspondents urged that the working-expenses of a chemist's business are 15 per cent. or more, and that "Elliman's" does not show as much as that.

"I trust," replied Mr. Elliman, "that every smart man of business turns over his capital several times a year. That is how fortunes are made in every business, for the days of large single profits are gone. If a retailer buys from my firm a minimum wholesale parcel of 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* embrocation (mixed or otherwise), he gets it at 5*l.* 14*s.*, less 10 per cent. discount at twenty-eight days; it shows 22½ per cent. profit, selling at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* Allow 2½ per cent. for carriage, and a clear profit of 20 per cent. is obtained on the investment. Two investments a year of the 5*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* mean 40 per cent. per annum, three 60 per cent., and so on, against 15 per cent. of working-expenses. Some of our customers buy the embrocation monthly at bottom price, and so make 240 per cent. on the money invested."

This illustration of rapid turnover was in the nature of things qualified by our remark that all retailers cannot buy direct from the maker, and during the conversation it transpired that the manufacturer's profit per cent. in this, as in other specialities, is a mere fraction of that obtained by retailers. The manufacturer's advantage lies in the turnover of his capital twelve times a year, and if the retailer aims at "the like" the profits of his business will increase proportionately.

This practical deduction led up to a significant statement by Mr. Elliman, in the course of which he said: "We complain only of endeavours to take advantage of the maintenance of 1*s.* 1½*d.* 'Elliman's' at 1*s.* in order to sell a substitute for 10½*d.*, which could not be sold without that 1½*d.* advantage; and this by firms who, according to turnover, realise yearly from 20 per cent. to 240 per cent. upon the capital invested in Elliman's. We recognise that every trader has the right to use his capital as he legally may, but where a profit of 20 per cent. to 240 per cent. per annum upon the sum of capital invested is insufficient to meet the requirements of a business, there of necessity arises active opposition, which (he added with emphasis) we should not have taken public notice of if our hands were free."

"But you can do as you like, Mr. Elliman," we remarked.

"Not," he replied, "while we continue to protect the retail price of our product. We could if we allowed everybody to sell the embrocation at their own price. The crux of the whole matter is, 'Who sells the goods?' If Elliman does not do it by advertising, then we might save the money by not advertising. If the chemist sells the goods, then why not sell his own? I ask no more for mine than that the demand be met fairly. If chemists individually object to meet the requirements of the public, I must, as a business-man, logically follow up the demand created. This could be done by establishing depôts in all places—for example, by naming in our advertisements the chemists who sell 'Elliman' when it is asked for and do not push substitutes. This is another way of putting the question, 'Is protection worth while?' We fixed minimum prices because the modern system of cash trading necessitates a reduction from booking-terms, otherwise face-values, which were established upon a credit basis. Is it," Mr. Elliman queried, "the experience of manufacturers of leading unprotected proprietaries that their goods are made 'leaders' by Stores and chemists to the profit of both parties? I should like to know; but personally I am for the 'live-and-let-live policy,' and would rather that distributors should recognise that our present system is to the mutual advantage of manufacturer, distributors, and the public."

Much more to the point was said, but the foregoing embodies the main features of the interview, except in regard to one matter—viz., the suggestion that "Elliman" should be put on the P.A.T.A. Without reflection upon the Association, Mr. Elliman remarked that he has secured to retailers the same terms as the P.A.T.A. provides, and the buyer of 1,000*l.* worth of his goods gets no better terms. In conclusion, he remarked that he desires to raise his price 10 per cent. to active opponents.

For Dispensing Atropine on a prescription when something else was called for, a druggist in Chicago has just been made by the Courts to pay damages of $600.

Against Patent Medicines.—Last year, as already mentioned, the editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal" had drawn up a Patent-medicine Bill for introduction into the various State Legislatures of U.S.A. Vigorous efforts were made to have the law enacted in several States, but failure was met with all along the line. Meanwhile another legislative season has opened, and we find the "Ladies' Home Journal" Bill introduced in no fewer than thirteen State Legislatures. The anti-patent-medicine reformers are making strenuous efforts to push the movement through to a success. The Bill provides that every patent medicine must print the formula upon the label, that every product containing certain narcotics must be conspicuously labelled "Poison" in red letters, that the content of narcotics must be specifically mentioned, and that narcotics will not be permitted at all in quantities above certain prescribed minima.

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser.

The Word "Poison,"

which is dealt with in the new part of the Oxford English Dictionary (Piper to Polygenestic), is one of the many terms which in the course of their history have either gone from bad to worse, or in many cases, though born innocent and honourable, have gradually acquired disreputable characters which have become permanent. The English language yields a large number of examples of this tendency to deterioration. Knave, barbarian, tyrant, demon, villain, silly, simple, shoddy, cunning, stink, and stigma may be cited as familiar instances. Poison is the same word as potion, and in their early days both meant only something to drink. In the French word "boisson," which has the same origin, the sense of beverage alone is retained. In old English writings poison was not infrequently employed to indicate a liquid medicine. Dr. Murray gives several quotations illustrating this use of the term. This, from the "Euphues" of Lyly, is dated 1579: "Phisition by minglyng bitter poysons with sweet lyquor bringeth health to the body." But it would appear that the deadly nature of a "poison" was always the more usual signification.

Other Words of Pharmaceutical Interest

in this part of the Dictionary are not numerous. The principal one is *Plaster*, and the particular point which it was hoped that Dr. Murray's staff would elucidate was the question whether there was ever any purpose or basis for the old form of spelling the word "plaister," which is by no means entirely abandoned yet. Dr. Murray tells us that "plaister" has been in current use since the fourteenth century, and sometimes has been more common than "plaster." It is found also in old French as "plaistre," but "its history is obscure." Dr. Johnson, is appears, used it in his writings, but did not admit it to his Dictionary. *Plumbago* is a word which has had many vicissitudes. It has been associated with lead, with iron in some forms, and has been mixed up with litharge, galena, and graphite. It may be noted that both the plant and the mineral which we call plumbago were likewise referred to by Dioscorides under one name—molybdaina. *Pluck*, in the sense of failing at an examination, if not strictly a pharmaceutical word, has pharmaceutical associations. The Dictionary declares the origin of this use of the word to be doubtful, but gives for what it may be worth the explanation offered first in "Verdant Green," and since supported, that at the Oxford examinations it was the custom until about fifty years ago for the Proctor to walk up and down the room to give the deans of colleges the opportunity of plucking his gown and whispering their objection to the passing of a particular candidate.

The Government's Spokesman

will probably have explained their Poisons and Pharmacy Bill before these lines are published. That their proposal as it stands requires some explanation, especially in regard to the parts omitted, is obvious to everybody. I am quite as ready as Mr. Reid to believe in the capacity of any Government Department to do evil and injustice, either, as is suggested editorially, through the thoughtlessness of red tapers or out of "pure divilment," occasionally. But in this particular instance it appears to me easier to accept the theory that a little breeze of grace and of open-mindedness has swept through the Home Office than that a deliberate resolution has been taken to hamper chemists and to favour companies, which is Mr. Reid's hypothesis. Last June Mr. Herbert Gladstone as Home Secretary told Mr. Winfrey that he saw no reason for referring the subject of pharmacy legislation to a Select Committee. At that time he was evidently under the influence of the Privy Council officials. Possibly he has since thought for himself, or it may be that Lord Crewe has intervened, or even the Prime Minister. Anyway, it seems to have been resolved to get the agricultural poisons provisions through and to leave chemists and companies to fight out their differences as best they can, the Select Committee to be the ring. This is what we have been asking for for years, and though there may not be cause for lavish gratitude for a concession which is probably thrown at us merely because of our importunity, there can be no object in examining the gift too critically. The essential thing is to be prepared for the contest now that the opportunity has come.

Personality in Business,

as described by Jay Mack is not the personality associated by many of us with the success of certain pharmacists. There was, no doubt, a personality of a sort behind the advertisement "Why not Wash in a China Dish?"; and on another page of last week's *C. & D.* we are permitted to gaze on the personality of the "Colossus of the Drug-trade" as revealed to us by his Chicago disciple. But neither of these is the personality we are thinking of. When you have acquired a reputation, whether it be as a judge of babies' complaints or as a handy reference on new remedies to medical practitioners; or if people come to your shop because they like you, with or without sufficient reason—it may be because you are a churchwarden, or a tariff reformer, or a golf chum—if, for whatever reason, they come to see you, and are not satisfied to see only your assistant or apprentice, you have established a personal connection; you have attained a professional position. And if customers will come and pay you 1*s.* 1½*d.* for an article, passing another shop where they could get the same thing for 1*s.*, your personality is worth something to you. But as a property a personal business of this kind is not nearly so valuable as one which is quite independent of your actual presence; which will go on earning profits just as well while you are driving in the park with madame. Say that Sir William Broadbent or Mr. Rufus Isaacs is making 10,000*l.* a year by professional fees; he may well be gratified with his personal success. But the actuarial value of his income would probably be far below that of an established business yielding a fourth of that sum, but likely to go on yielding it for generations.

The Patron Saint of Pharmacists

is "wanted," I observe, by a French pharmaceutical journal, and St. Christopher and St. Nicholas are suggested as probably occupying that position. But St. Luke is, or was, the patron saint of medicine, and I should have expected that his jurisdiction extended to pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Preparations

may only be sold retail in France by qualified pharmaciens. A herbalist at Orleans sold a mixture of buckthorn-bark, balm-leaves, and coltsfoot-flowers, and was prosecuted by the pharmaceutical authorities for illegal practice. The Court, however, held that a mere mixture of drugs of that character does not constitute a pharmaceutical preparation, a decision which the pharmacists find very unsatisfactory. As the Act under which the proceedings were taken is within a year or two of its centenary, it is strange that such a simple question as this has not been authoritatively decided before.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

Exclusive Manufacturers of the famous Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

Also Make and Deal in

"Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Soldis," "Pincs," "Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles," "Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Lamps," "Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde" (40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder), Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer. "Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests," Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen, Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps, Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.

"*Sanitas*" *Pamphlet and* "*How to Disinfect*" *Book sent free.*

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINGDON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ ✠ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ ✠ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/ ✠ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ ✠ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ ✠ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dr.	9/ ✠ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ ✠ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ ✠ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	/7 & /10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ ✠ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 ✠ lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

✠ CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

IS A PART 2 POISON.

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Best terms and advertising matter from

RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

KILMARNOCK, N.B.

NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,

6 & 8 EASTCHEAP. E.C.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

REGINALD W. BAKER.

56 Ludgate Hill, London.

£10-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for

Fletchers' Hydrobromates

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Economising.

The revenue account of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, printed on p. 556, shows that the Council has realised the serious financial condition into which it has drifted, and by a series of small economies it has succeeded in ending the financial year with a balance of 110*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* to the good. Six years ago (1901) the Society derived 12,199*l.* from examination-fees, and since then this item has steadily diminished until in 1906 the total receipts from this source were 7,665*l.* We are of opinion that the minimum has not yet been reached. There has been a further falling-off this year already, and this will go on until the minimum of available registered apprentices is reached. Last year 291 of these were registered, and 1,182 Minor fees were paid, amounting to 6,766*l.* The Registrar alone can tell how many individuals the 1,182 fees represent, but taking half the number we get 591 individuals who paid 6,766*l.*, and there is bound to come a time when the students registered in 1906 will come forward. If 280 of them survive pharmaceutically until their examination year they will on the present basis pay 3,200*l.* in fees. This is the eventuality which the Council has to face. The past five years' record of the whole accounts is as follows :

Year	Income	Expenditure	Balance
	£	£	£
1902	16,191	17,845	— 1,654
1903	18,062	17,707	+ 355
1904	17,632	18,872	— 1,242
1905	16,522	17,296	— 774
1906	15,955	15,845	+ 110

The loss on the five years thus amounted to 3,205*l.* As regards the floating capital, last year's account shows

liabilities 4,909*l.* and assets 4,307*l.*, or a deficit of 602*l.* The principal economies of the year were: Examination expenses, 324*l.*; "Journal," 160*l.*; law, 103*l.*; Library, 188*l.*; school, 425*l.*; and "Compendium," 102*l.* Those who are interested in the Society's finances look upon two departments of the Society's enterprise for future saving. By its charter the Society was formed, *inter alia*, "for the purpose of advancing chemistry and pharmacy and promoting a uniform system of education," etc. The Society's School of Pharmacy is the chief means adopted to promote this purpose, and we have heard that the "Journal" is included in the same category. Between them these two departments have involved the Society in deficits amounting to 23,738*l.* during the past five years—the School being 6,727*l.*, or an annual average of 1,345*l.*, and the "Journal," with distribution, 17,000*l.*, or an average of 3,400*l.* a year, exclusive of house-room and allied incidentals in both cases. As the deficit on both was much less at one time, it is conclusive that economies may still be effected. Thus from 1868 to 1883 the average annual cost of the School was 378*l.*, and it did more work then than now; while the average annual deficit on the "Journal," with distribution, between 1868 and 1893 was 776*l.*, compared with 3,400*l.* now. This comparison is, however, delusive, owing to the inclusion of the cost of distribution, which used to average about 500*l.* a year but is now 800*l.*, so that the deficit on production before 1893 was less than 300*l.* a year, while now it is over 2,500*l.* We do not forget the fact that the "Journal" is not credited with members' subscriptions, but so far as the Society is concerned that would be transferring money from one pocket to another, and it is the Society's affairs we are now discussing with a view to indicating the directions in which further economies may be effected in order to meet still further diminution of revenue from examination and registration fees. This diminution is likely to bring down the Society's annual revenue to about 13,000*l.*, so that on the present basis of expenditure from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* a year will have to be saved or obtained in some other manner; so the question now uppermost in the minds of the Society's financiers is, Where is the money to come from?

Exportation of Methylated Preparations.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have issued a new General Order bearing upon the exportation of spirituous medicinal preparations under drawback, the object of which is to ensure that preparations made with methylated spirits are not included for drawback-purposes in consignments of goods which are legitimately entitled to drawback. The General Order says:

> In view of the fact that certain liniments and other preparations are allowed to be made with methylated spirits, and that, if so made, they are not eligible for exportation on drawback, it will be necessary in future to sample such preparations specially for tests as to the presence or use of methylated spirits.

Instructions are then given to the sampling officials that the liniments of soap, aconite, belladonna, compound camphor, and opium must always be sampled. Emphasis is laid on the necessity to sample these particular liniments apart from and in addition to the ordinary tinctures or medicinal spirits, flavouring-essences, toilet vinegars and waters, dentifrices, hair-washes, and brilliantines. The above-mentioned liniments are not to be included within the prescribed regulation-limit of one sample in every ten. A special eye is to be kept on these "suspects," and at least one sample must be drawn whenever they are present in one or more consignments. Preference for testing-purposes is to be given to soap-liniment over opium-liniment, showing that, from the revenue point of view, there are degrees of "suspects," and if the Principal of the Government Laboratory thinks it advisable he may cause other preparations in the making of which methylated spirits are likely to be used to be sampled. In view of the fact that supplementary General Orders of this nature generally originate in the discovery of circumstances which are not covered by existing orders, it may be surmised that there is some truth in the rumour that this official *communiqué* has not been issued without cause—in other words, that drawback has been paid or claimed upon preparations which have not been made with duty-paid spirit—and the effect of the order is to nip in the bud any such attempts to defraud the revenue. In cases of any suspicion as to misdescription of any of these liniments so far as claims for drawback and allowance are concerned, the officials are enjoined to sample each kind of liniment presented for packing. It is to be hoped that the new regulation will act as a deterrent and a safeguard. We can conceive of nothing more hurtful to pharmaceutical industry in this country than attempts to utilise industrial methylated spirits in directions which are distinctly illegal, and we feel sure that manufacturing chemists and exporters as a whole will support the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in their endeavours to stop practices which may imperil the rights of the trade generally, besides defrauding the revenue.

The Quarter's Trade.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports into the United Kingdom improved in value by 4,477,000*l.*, and the exports by 3,072,000*l.*, over March 1906, these increases being recorded in spite of the fact that the month contained two working-days fewer than in 1906. The March records for the past three years in millions of pounds are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports
1905	49.0	28.1	6.8
1906	53.3	31.6	7.3
1907	57.7	34.7	8.1

The imports in March gained chiefly through increased purchases of raw materials, cotton alone contributing more than half of the four and a half millions excess; food and drink were 112,000*l.* more, but articles wholly or partly manufactured fell by 48,500*l.*, iron and steel declining by 244,000*l.* In this category chemicals improved by 114,480*l.*, the month's total exceeding 1,024,800*l.* On the export side over two-thirds of the three millions increase was in manufactured articles, the gain being 2,626,000*l.* Cotton, iron, and steel are the features in this class, and, while the increase is partly due to higher prices, the gain in volume of trade is undoubtedly unprecedented. Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours exceeded the figures for March 1906 by 140,818*l.*, exports amounting to 1,642,488*l.* For the quarter of the year now completed the following increases are shown, the figures representing millions:

	1905	1906	1907	Increase
Imports ...	139.6	154.2	171.2	17.0
Exports ...	78.3	91.2	101.9	10.7
Re-exports...	20.6	22.7	26.3	3.6

We are now importing at the rate of 685 millions per annum, exporting 408 millions, and re-exporting 105 millions, making a grand total of 1,198 millions sterling. It must not be forgotten that raw materials and even finished products have risen everywhere in price; but, making due allowance for this, there remains a substantial gain in the volume of trade. At present there are no signs of a reaction, and, with the leading industries of the country

fully engaged, there is no reason to anticipate a slackening-down for a time. An examination of all the figures for chemicals and drugs shows every indication that a good all-round business has been done at profitable prices. Bleaching-materials show an increase of 20,382 cwt. or 4,000*l.*, and soda-compounds an increase of 230,000 cwt. or 101,760*l.* Indeed, every item, with the exception of cream of tartar, exhibits an expansion, drugs and medicinal preparations yielding 415,904*l.*, or 25,760*l.* more than in the corresponding quarter of 1906. Quinine and quinine-salts show steady improvement this quarter, with 277,613 oz., against 238,991 oz. in 1906, and quicksilver is also 39,000 lb. better on a total of 767,362*l.* Toilet-soap is a stationary item at 10,500 cwt. per quarter for the past three years, but the exports of household soap have declined from 306,900 cwt. in January-March 1906 to 271,786 cwt. in 1907. The increased price of raw materials and the efforts of local producers in our Colonies appear to be responsible for this decrease.

South African Trade.

An important Blue-book dealing with the import and export trade of South Africa for 1906 has been issued by the Customs Statistical Bureau, which for the first time gives complete returns and authentic information of the trend of trade of tho great sub-continent. The figures, as a whole, indicate that South Africa last year passed through a period of depression, the imports into the various colonies showing a decline of 1,400,000*l.*, as indicated by the following statement of imports of merchandise :

	1905	1906	Increase or Decrease
	£	£	£
Cape Colony	19,501,000	19,361,000	−140,000
O. R. Colony	3,222,000	3,591,000	+369,000
Natal	10,398,000	9,052,000	−1,346,000
Transvaal	15,850,000	15,561,000	−289,000
Total	48,971,000	47,565,000	−1,406,000

These figures do not include Government stores nor specie, and gold and diamonds in transit are also excluded; but the values for 1905 are somewhat incomplete, as the Statistical Bureau was not then in existence. It is gratifying to note that the United Kingdom sent 56.8 per cent. of the imports, other parts of the British Empire sending 12.4 per cent., leaving 30.8 per cent. for foreign countries. On the export side there has been a remarkable expansion of trade throughout all the colonies, the total oversea shipments from Cape Colony being almost forty millions, an increase of seven millions; Natal exported 2,362,000*l.*, or 140,000*l.* more; the Orange River Colony increased her exports by 348,000*l.*, and the Transvaal exported practically twenty-seven millions, or four millions more. These figures indicate that the internal development of South Africa is proceeding rapidly, and, although much of the increased shipments is due to gold and diamonds, several less important staples share in the prosperity. We, however, are more concerned with South Africa as a customer for drugs, chemicals, and allied goods, the trade in which now amounts to an annual value of almost a million sterling. On another page we give full details of what South Africa buys in this respect, and below are the imports of "drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares," as a whole, during the past three years :

	1904	1905	1906
	£	£	£
Cape Colony	245,895	246,003	209,552
O. R. Colony	31,043	23,933	39,381
Natal	147,925	182,852	153,018
Transvaal	472,082	537,683	471,267
Rhodesia...	24,012	28,017	40,951
Total	920,957	1,018,488	914,169

Again it must be observed that the 1906 figures have been compiled upon a wider classification, differing in system and detail, and are, therefore, not exactly comparable with the figures of the two previous years. The Returns contain a valuable table showing concisely the chief articles in which foreign countries compete with the United Kingdom. Under "drugs and chemicals" the imports last year were 700,233*l.*, of which the United Kingdom supplied 381,236*l.*, or 54 per cent.; British Colonies, 16,642*l.*, or 3 per cent.; and foreign countries, 302,355*l.*, or 43 per cent. Of fancy soaps and extracts the United Kingdom supplied 26,981*l.*, or 79.9 per cent., the remaining 6,600*l.* being supplied by the United States (15 per cent.) and Germany (2.7 per cent.). No details are given as to the source of the imports of drugs and chemicals, but it may be said that the United Kingdom supplies practically all the mineral acids, disinfectants, soda and potash compounds, borax, quicksilver, apothecaries' wares, medicinal tinctures, perfumery, etc.; and Germany, as the next important contributor, supplies most of the cyanide of potassium, glycerin, a small share of the medicinal tinctures, and part of the heavy chemicals. A curious fact is the extremely small imports of opium into the Transvaal, the figures recording 210 lb. only, 100 lb. having been imported *via* Cape Colony and 110 lb. *via* Natal, while 272 lb. was removed to the Transvaal from other States in the Union. Most of the 20,000 lb. of opium imported by Cape Colony and Natal was, no doubt, destined for the Transvaal, but it must have been smuggled across the border, as only 272 lb. was "officially" removed to the Transvaal from other States. As to the future of South African trade, there is every reason to believe that a steady development is taking place in agricultural resources, to say nothing of the increased output of gold. This in turn reflects on the chemical-industry, and we should not be surprised if this year surpasses all previous records in imports of the many products handled by the Colonial drug and chemical trade.

Lister.

Last Friday, April 5, was the eightieth birthday of Lord Lister, and British medical men vied with one another to celebrate the event. The veteran surgeon was visited by representatives of the profession, and he is reported to have been greatly moved by the honour they paid—that of sincere devotion by appreciative *confrères*. The occasion is to be commemorated by the publication of all Lord Lister's scientific writings, which are to be collected and prefaced by a biography. The "Lancet" of April 6 reprints the article "On a New Method of Treating Compound Fracture, Abscess, etc., by Joseph Lister, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow," which was published in its issue of July 27, 1867. Previous articles on the antiseptic method had appeared in its issues of March 16, 23, 30, and April 27, 1867. The "British

Medical Journal" publishes the lectures by Sir Hector C. Cameron, on "Lord Lister and the Evolution of Wound-treatment during the last Forty Years." Sir Hector was Lord Lister's assistant in Glasgow, and his monograph, which has been revised by Lord Lister, is most interesting reading. An appendix to it is a note by his Lordship on the comparatively unsuccessful double cyanide of mercury and zinc, in which he mentions Professor Dunstan's work on the subject and says :

Messrs. T. Morson & Son (of Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.), to whom I am much indebted for the great pains they have taken in the preparation of the salt, have given me for publication the following formula :

Pot. cyanid., 98 per cent.	46 parts
Hydrarg. cyanid.	88 parts
Dissolve in water	240 parts
Zinc. sulphat.	102 parts
Dissolve in water	120 parts

When the solutions are cooled to about 60° F., mix, collect the precipitate and wash until no precipitate occurs with ammon. sulphid.

The white powder so obtained is dyed with rosalane, ¼ oz. being used to colour 4 lb. of the powder.

I tried various aniline and other dyes, and found none that answered its purpose in all respects so perfectly as purified rosalane (as supplied by Messrs. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, of Hoechst on Main). Its principal object is to attach the cyanide to a fabric charged with it, and this it does with absolute security. At the same time the colour which it imparts to the white powder has the important effect of indicating the presence and distribution of the salt in the fabric.

He proceeds to tell how the gauze is to be prepared and used, the note having a slightly pathetic tone consequent on the indifference which surgeons have shown to this Lord Lister's last antiseptic dressing.

Select Committee on Poisons Legislation.

In our issue of April 6, p. 505, we asked our readers to reply to the following question on postcards and forward them to us :

What three men in retail pharmacy do you consider would best present the case for chemists to the Select Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill?

The following names have already been sent in :

T. C. Cornwell, Hanley.
J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh.
A. E. Hobbs, Tunbridge Wells.
W. S. Glyn-Jones, London.
J. C. Pentney, London.
James Reid, Dumfries.
R. A. Robinson, sen., London.
David Storrar, Kirkcaldy.
J. F. Tocher, Peterhead.
J. C. Umney, London.
A. C. Wootton, London.
J. Rymer Young, Warrington.

The Government does not appear to be in a hurry with its Bill, and one M.P. cruelly remarked to us this week that it will be time enough to worry about the matter next Session. Be that as it may, we shall keep the competition open all this month, and will award a guinea as a prize to the writer of the postcard bearing three names which by the general vote are regarded as the best men to represent the interests of chemists and druggists before the Select Committee.

The Patents and Designs Bill.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Bill for amending the Patents Acts is being severely criticised in some quarters. A criticism which has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. Lunge and Mr. Dukes, barrister and patent-agent respectively, is mainly directed to the drafting of the Bill, which naturally will have to undergo the usual critical examination of the Standing Committee on Trade. The authors just referred to are also very severe on the revocation and licence conditions clauses, which are thus spoken of in the introduction :

The Bill insults the British manufacturer at large, by placing him, in his dealings with any patented article, under similar disabilities to those of a prodigal minor. The reckless generalisation indulged in by the draftsman produces, the authors submit, this effect, that the tying clause in the lease of a public-house may be held null and void if the fixtures include one single patent lock or tap; and the section in question ceases to be of any practical virtue unless it is applied with all the strict regard to its wording that would also make absurdities like the one suggested unavoidable.

The authors also give us a supposititious example of the effects of the clause that "it will then be illegal for a manufacturer of patent compressed medicines to supply chemists with a handsome showcase or cabinet filled with his goods on no other terms than that they shall not buy compressed drugs from other manufacturers for a given period." The authors have rather spoiled their case by the poor examples they quote. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry are to discuss the Bill at their next meeting. The Chairman and Secretary are to prepare a *précis* of the Patents and Designs Bill, and representatives of the industry will give their opinions on the chemical aspects.

Ashes in the Urn.

The Student glides into Bloomsbury Square
With an anxious, agitated air,
For he's weak on his "Botany," thin on his "Salts,"
And his best Latinity slightly halts;
His "Physics" needs some bolstering up,
And "Materia Medica's" bitter cup
Is filled to the brim, and the whole is quaffed
In a nauseous "Come-again-in-three-months'" draught;
And for joy the Candidate has no whim,
When the Minor proves too much for him,
For a-path-et-ic,
A-polo-get-ic,
Into the Mews he'll turn,
And Hope and Yearning,
Blazing, burning,
Soon are Ashes in the Urn.

The Chemist dreams in his back-shop dim
Of the days gone by when the Cherubim
Beguiled him with praise at the festive board,
And speech Empyrean o'er him soared;
For the dulcet voice of the Orator gave
To the wrongs of his Craft a nameless grave;
And the hopes of his future freedom blent
With the ardent wooing of Parliament.
But for chemists the M.P. has no whim,
Their woes and their ways have no charm for him,
And a-path-et-ic,
A-polo-get-ic,
This way and that he'll turn,
Till Hope and Yearning,
Blazing, burning,
Are Ashes in the Urn.

An Illegal Trade Custom.

The first case under the Prevention of Corruption Act (see p. 542) is important to chemists, as they, like other shopkeepers, may sometimes get a friendly carter to deliver goods for them without the knowledge of the principals, giving the carter a "tip." This is now held to be a corrupt act. The decision is of considerable importance, for although the practice referred to obviously defrauds a carter's employers of remuneration they are justly entitled to, it has come to be a recognised trade-custom, now declared to be illegal.

Doorplate on Chemist's Shop.

[Complaints are constantly made if a practitioner affixes a doorplate to a house where he has no *bonâ-fide* tenancy, and the only exception which custom seems to sanction is in thinly populated country districts where there is little competition and the distances are great, but even there a chemist's shop is not a desirable place for it. In a suburban district such as that in which our correspondent lives, to do as he proposes would give good ground for adverse comment, and could not be justified on account of special circumstances.]

It would be interesting to learn upon what ethical or other grounds this opinion of the "British Medical Journal" is based. Surely the association of the physician and pharmacist is altogether to the advantage of the practice of medicine. In those parts of the country where medical practitioners do not continue the antiquated fashion of dispensing their own medicines, a chemist's shop is a most convenient place for the arrangement of the doctor's calls, and a brass plate has proved to be a serviceable manner of indicating the fact.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

ALTHOUGH the Council-meeting was somewhat late in beginning, the business was got through sharply. Mr. Young was in his place again after his recent indisposition. The finances have brightened up with the influx of subscriptions, and the bank has been repaid the loan which was rendered necessary a few months ago to keep the Society afloat. From the Benevolent Fund grants amounting to 78*l.* were made, and Mr. Atkins drew special attention to the case of Harold Reginald Dunn, orphan of a Hastings chemist, on whose behalf votes for the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, are solicited. The prospects of the Decennial Benevolent Fund dinner were reported as extremely good. Mr. Gifford had a complaint to make of the methods of the Organisation Committee. He suspects a desire to shelve his scheme of an organising secretary, but mutual misunderstandings were responsible for the seeming neglect. M. Eugène Collin (Paris), Dr. J. Dixon Mann (Manchester), Professor R. Meldola (London), Sir Alexander Pedler (Calcutta), and Dr. Emil Fischer were nominated for election as honorary members. The list of school prizes was decided on, Mr. C. H. Hampshire obtaining three of the four silver medals. The President, referring to the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, said that chemists may rest assured that steps are being taken to make a proper protest when the Bill comes on for second reading. There will be no Council election this year, as the nominations are just sufficient to fill the vacancies. Mr. S. R. Atkins and Mr. R. A. Robinson retire from the Council, their places being taken by Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Exeter) and Mr. E. White (London). Mr. Charles Umney retires from his position as auditor, Mr. G. B. Francis being nominated to take his place. A letter of condolence from the Council is to be sent to Lady Hanbury on the death of her husband.

At the Council-meeting held on April 10 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., there were present Mr. J. R. Young (President), Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, C. J. Park, R. A. Robinson, A. Southall, C. Symes, and A. C. Wootton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read, and thereafter a number of persons were elected or restored to membership of the Society.

Finance.

The Vice-President next presented the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following as the receipts during March :

Penalties and Costs	£132	6	2
Subscriptions	1,896	16	6
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	957	5	11
Examinations and Restoration Fees	2,126	5	0
Sale of Registers to H.M. Stationery Office	142	10	0
	£5,255	3	7

After paying the amounts authorised at the last Council-meeting there remains a balance of 4,444*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, from which the following payments were granted :

On behalf of the "Journal"	£499	15	5
Sundries	6	5	0
House	194	7	0
Stationery, etc.	366	16	3
Current expenses	400	0	0
Salaries, etc.	262	18	4
School and Examinations	28	6	2
Law Charges	53	1	4
	£1,811	9	6

The Benevolent Fund showed the following balances :

Current Account	£946	5	11
Donation Account	10	9	6
Orphan Fund	91	16	8

The Finance Committee had considered the question of repairs and decorations to the house, which are to cost 100*l.* to 130*l.*, and also the expenditure on the publication of the "Codex," which the committee recommend the Council to sanction.

The report was adopted, after a few words from the Vice-President to the effect that since the report was issued he had used the surplus to pay back the bank loan. A sum of 100*l.* (less duty) was received from the Huggins estate and 17*s.* 6*d.* from the Chemists' Assistants' Association. This money has also been devoted to paying off indebtedness to the bank.

Benevolent Fund.

The report of the Benevolent Fund was considered in committee, after which Mr. Atkins, in moving the adoption of the report, said that seven cases were considered, and in five relief amounting to 78*l.* was granted. He referred to some of the most interesting cases. One was that of a widow whose husband subscribed to the fund for forty-eight years. The widow will soon be in need, and her name will be added to the annuitants' list in December. Another, an inmate of a home for decayed gentlefolk, is being jointly assisted, and is now comfortably provided for "in accordance with her claim as a lady born and educated."

Orphans Need Help.

Mr. Atkins next referred to some cases where orphans need help. One chemist's widow, who has been left with three young children, is being persuaded to let the Society use its influence in getting the children into orphan homes. Another case is that of the widow of a Hastings chemist, who has been left with two children. The elder—Harold Reginald Dunn—is ten years old, and the coming election for the London Orphan Asylum at Watford is the only one he can contest owing to age. Votes are therefore specially requested. The younger child—Percy Vincent Dunn—is a candidate for the Orphan Asylum at Wanstead.

The Decennial Dinner.

Mr. Atkins also spoke of the prospects of the Decennial Benevolent Fund dinner as extremely good. Since last Council-meeting 150 promises to act as stewards had been received. He is anxious that the dinner shall be a great success, and appealed to the councillors to do all they can to promote this.

Administrative Matters.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next presented by the Treasurer. Messrs. Parkinson's bill, amounting to 10*l.* 2*s.*, was passed, and the larger estimate considered necessary for the outside painting which is due this year was submitted to the Finance Committee. Mr. Gilling was given permission to defer the commencement of his work as Redwood scholar, and to retain his position as demonstrator until the end of the session. The petition to the House of Commons of the Decimal Association, to which reference was made last month, was placed in the library for signature. The Society's lessee of "The Elms," Strawberry Hill, has been informed that the Society cannot release her from her lease.

The Treasurer made a few comments on some of the items, particularly as to the money required to be spent on the painting of the front of the house.

Dr. Symes asked whether the committee had obtained more than one estimate for the work.

The Treasurer pointed out that that would necessitate the appointment of a surveyor to draw up the exact specification. He added that he is satisfied that the Society is at present getting value for the money.

The report was adopted.

Organisation.

The Vice-President moved the adoption of the report of

the Committee on Organisation, which contained the following two controversial passages :

After a long discussion it was resolved that Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hobbs should formulate their respective views and embody them in definite schemes to be sent to the Secretary for consideration and his observations.

It was also resolved that a special meeting should be held before the April Council-meeting for the purpose of discussing the above-mentioned schemes and the Secretary's report thereon.

Mr. Gifford got up and challenged the accuracy of the above paragraphs. He sent his scheme as promised, but still no meeting was called before the Council-meeting.

The Vice-President said that particulars of Mr. Gifford's scheme were only received on April 4, when it would have been impossible to have called a meeting.

Some altercation took place as to the date when the scheme was received at the office, the Secretary ultimately recollecting that it was to hand on Wednesday, April 3.

The Vice-President added that what Mr. Gifford sent was not a complete scheme, as he was to co-operate in the matter with Mr. Hobbs.

The President said his impression was that the two schemes were to be placed before the committee, and Mr. Hobbs's was not received till the previous day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hobbs said he certainly offered to send suggestions, but was told that Mr. Gifford had the matter in hand. When, however, he received his agenda-paper, with a note to the effect that his notes had not been sent, he at once prepared them.

The President said steps would be taken to prevent such a misunderstanding in future.

Mr. Campkin said although he was prepared to discuss the subject then, he would prefer a special meeting, as it would give a better opportunity to consider the various aspects of the case.

The President said he did not understand what was meant by a special meeting; all the meetings of the committee were for a special object.

Mr. Gifford said the matter of the organising secretary had been before the Council for four years—for five months crucially—and every member was familiar with the details.

Mr. Newsholme said he saw Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hobbs conferring after the last meeting.

Mr. Gifford : Not on that matter.

The report was passed.

The report of the Journal Committee was also passed, and the Council went on to consider several items of the report of the General Purposes Committee.

It was decided not to make any recommendation in reference to the alteration in marking which the Government Visitor in Scotland called attention to.

It was agreed that the recommendations of the By-law Committee be finally scrutinised by a small committee.

Honorary Members.

The following nominations were made :

Eugène Collin, corr. M.P.S., Paris.

J. Dixon Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P., Victoria University, Manchester.

R. Meldola, Professor of Chemistry at the Finsbury College.

Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

Emil Fischer, Berlin.

School of Pharmacy Prizes.

The following awards were sanctioned :

Materia Medica.—Silver medal, C. H. Hampshire; certificates of honour, S. Furnival, R. E. Griffiths.

Botany.—Silver medal, C. H. Hampshire; certificate of honour, M. W. Bell

Chemistry.—Silver medal, C. H. Hampshire; certificates of honour, G. Lenton, T. M. Ridley.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, S. Furnival; certificates of honour, C. H. Hampshire, H. Adams.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill.

The President said that the Parliamentary Committee had no official report, but he wished to say that he had interviewed Mr. Idris, Mr. Winfrey, and other members of Parliament, and they have promised their help in preventing an injustice being done to chemists and druggists. In expectation of the second reading of the Bill having been reached on March 19, the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society in the House of Commons were provided with material to convince the House that the Bill is a highly contentious one, and that it is strongly objected to by chemists both on account of what it contains and what it does not contain. There is only a remote chance of the Bill being reached on April 15, when it is down for second reading, but chemists may rest assured that steps have been taken to make a proper protest when the Bill is mentioned in the House of Commons. The details cannot be referred to in open Council, but the policy will be one of strenuous opposition to a measure that injuriously influences chemists.

Dr. Symes : What about our own Bill?

The President : It is blocked. It is refreshing to add that the Government Bill is also blocked.

Mr. Southall : By whom?

The President : By someone favourable to our interests.

Divisional Secretaries.

Mr. S. Wild was elected divisional secretary for Cheshire, Macclesfield, and Mr. W. H. Heald for Durham, N.W.

No Council-election.

The Secretary reported that twelve nominations had been received for seats on the Council. Of these the following seven had signified their willingness to serve if elected :

W. L. Currie, Glasgow.	G. T. W. Newsholme, Sheffield.
W. H. Gibson, Brighton.	P. F. Rowsell, Exeter.
R. L. Gifford, Blackburn.	E. White, London.
A. Hagon, Cardiff.	

Those who did not signify their willingness to serve were :

S. R. Atkins, Salisbury.	R. A. Robinson, London.
F. Harvey, Kingston-on Thames.	F. R. Sergeant, Nottingham.
	R. C. Walshaw, Huddersfield.

There being thus the proper number of nominations for the seven vacancies, there will be no Council-election this year.

Auditor Nominations.

The Secretary reported that he had received five nominations for the positions of auditors, and four had expressed their willingness to serve : Mr. I. Bourdas, Mr. F. J. Hanbury, Mr. C. Hodgkinson, and Mr. F. H. Lescher. Mr. Charles Umney wished to retire, and in accordance with the by-laws the Council proceeded to fill up the vacant nomination.

The President said they were very sorry to lose the services of Mr. Umney, who had been a good friend of the Society for many years. He proposed the name of Mr. G. B. Francis for nomination, and this the Council agreed to.

The auditors' report, embodying the financial statement of the Society's affairs for the past year, was at this stage presented. It is given at the end of this report.

Examination Report.

The report of the Government Visitor to the Society's examinations in London was received. It dealt with the year ending March 31, and included the usual statistics, which are thought to show the need of "systematic and laboratory training." Sir Thomas Stevenson complains that while candidates can interpret prescriptions few possess a real knowledge of Latinity. He adds : "The examination is a good one, and the assessment of answers fair and efficient in separating ignorant from fairly well-informed candidates." Both the Minor and Major are reported as "conscientiously and fairly conducted."

Correspondence.

The Organising Committee were given two communications—from the Blackpool and Fylde Association and the Guildford Association—referring to the appointment of an organising secretary to consider.

The York Chemists' Association asked if the Council would accept for safe custody certain money granted by the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1881 for the education of apprentices and assistants. It is desired to use the money for the purchase of a library, but Mr. W. Lund and Mr. J. Sowray, who hold the money as trustees, without a deed, are unable to hand over the money direct. It is therefore proposed to hand a cheque to the Pharma-

ceutical Society, suitably endorsed, so that it can be used for the purchase of a library for the use of the York chemists.

The Library Committee are to consider the matter.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Association forwarded a resolution urging the Council to obtain Parliamentary authority making it compulsory for every person passing the qualifying examination to be a member of the Society. Also that members becoming in arrears with the payment of their subscriptions should be erased from the register.

The Late Sir Thomas Hanbury.

The President referred to the death of Sir Thomas Hanbury, an honorary member of the Society, which has occurred since the last Council-meeting. Full accounts of the work of Sir Thomas have been published. It was an honour to the Society to have such a generous man associated with it as an honorary member, and he (the President) moved that a letter be sent to Lady Hanbury expressing the deep regret of the Society in the calamity which has befallen her.

Mr. Carteighe added a few words as a link between the two brothers Daniel Hanbury and Sir Thomas Hanbury. He (Mr. Carteighe) was hon. secretary of the fund which founded the Hanbury gold medal, and to which fund Sir Thomas Hanbury had added a very liberal endowment to pay the expenses of the recipient when he comes to receive the medal. Sir Thomas had also made liberal presents of books to the various prize-winners. Mr. Carteighe also referred to the beautiful gardens at La Mortola, Italy, where Sir Thomas lived, and where he encouraged scientific botany.

This concluded the public business.

Revenue Account of the Society 1906.

Expenditure.

To Advertisements		34	1 9
Annuities		400	0 0
Carriage of Books and Parcels		12	9 4
Certificates of Death		23	17 8
Examinations: Minor and Major:—			
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—England and Wales	1,297	6 8	
Scotland	489	16 0	
Refreshments—England and Wales	69	18 1	
Scotland	44	7 7	
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and sundry charges—England and Wales	288	10 0	
Scotland	126	15 4	
[*Total* £2,316 13*s.* 8*d.*]			
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, etc.		323	5 7
House Servants—Wages		265	4 6
"Pharmaceutical Journal": Balance of account		2,507	8 3
Law Costs		237	2 8
Library:—Librarian's Salary		300	0 0
Purchase and Binding of Books, &c.		114	18 0
[*Total* £414 18*s.*]			
Museum:			
Curator		400	0 0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, etc.		117	10 0
[*Total* £517 10*s.*]			
North British Branch:			
Assistant-Secretary and Clerks—Salary		429	6 8
Taxes and Insurance		68	13 3
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, etc.		59	2 5
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses		297	4 0
[*Total* £854 6*s.* 4*d.*]			
Evening and other Meetings		83	6 0
Postage:—General		207	13 9
"Journal"		825	16 8
[*Total* £1,033 10*s.* 5*d.*]			
Register—Balance of Account		17	17 10
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance		1,009	2 2
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies		128	2 6
Repairs and Alterations		200	15 8
Electric Service and Fittings		24	10 0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar		600	0 0
Clerks		1,133	0 0
[*Total* £1,733]			
School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—			
Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees	1,240	16 6	
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters	547	7 0	
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates. Printing and Posting Prospectuses, and Alterations	525	19 0	
[*Total* £2,314 2*s.* 6*d.*]			
Stationery, Printing and Office Expenses		293	16 1
Calendar: Balance of Account		146	10 1
Sundries		7	8 8
Cost of conducting Scholarships Examinations		15	0 2
Medals—Council and Herbarium Prizes		5	9 0
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees		474	0 2
Refreshments for Council		48	15 3
Local Organisation and Parliamentary Expenses: Meetings, etc.		90	19 5
Telephone Service		20	0 0
Compendium of Medicines		246	15 0
Bankers' Interest		44	4 5
Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference		1	0 0
		15,845	3 1
Balance added to Accumulated Funds		110	13 5
		£15,955	16 6

Income.

By Examination Fees:—			
1,182 Minor		6,766	17 0
1 Modified		10	10 0
79 Major		218	8 0
291 Registration Fees as Apprentices or Students		611	2 0
Fees for Restoration to Register		46	4 0
Fee for Registration as Chemist and Druggist		12	12 0
[*Total* £7,665 13*s.*]			
Interest on Investments:—			
Ground Rents		147	13 0
Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square		184	6 0
[*Total* £331 19*s.*]			
School Fees		1,059	14 6
Subscriptions:—			
5,969 Members		6,267	9 0
486 Student Associates		253	1 0
Life Subscriptions		378	0 0
[*Total* £6,898 10*s.*]			
		£15,955	16 6

The Balance-sheet of the General Fund

shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground rents, freehold house and building in Edinburgh and leasehold premises in London, amount to 35,727*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; sundry debtors, 3,511*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; and cash in hand on December 31, 796*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; total, 40,036*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* The liabilities are loan from London and Westminster Bank, 1,000*l.*; sundry creditors, 1,788*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; examination-fees in advance, 577*l.* 2*s.*; accumulated fund, after adding balance of revenue account, 35,126*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The Benevolent Fund.

During the year the receipts amounted to 3,143*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, made up of subscriptions 1,537*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; ground-rents, 1,345*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; dividends, 136*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; rent of "The Elms," Strawberry Hill, 123*l.* 10*s.* The expenditure, amounting to 3,228*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, included 1,777*l.* 10*s.* for annuities; grants, 1,072*l.* 14*s.*; interest on loans, 326*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; stationery, printing, and postage, 51*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* The balance of expenditure over income (85*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*) is deducted from the accumulated funds. The assets of the fund amount to 45,004*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; the liabilities include 6,100*l.* borrowed from the Orphan Fund and London and Westminster Bank.

Statements of accounts of the various scholarships and Prize Funds, the Orphan Fund, and Waterall Legacy were also appended.

Lime-fruit Industry.—A Colonial Office report on the trade of the Leeward Islands during 1906 states that the lime industry in Montserrat is now firmly re-established, and in Dominica the industry continues to advance. Large shipments of raw and concentrated juice are being made. . . . The manufacture of citrate of lime in place of concentrated lime-juice is now attracting attention, and shipments from both Dominica and Montserrat are taking place.

The Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

The Newport (Mon.) Chemists' Association still figures in our *Diary* list of Chemists' Associations, and perhaps this brief note on the President's career may stimulate the members into greater activity than they have recently shown. The President is Mr. Thomas Philip Garrett, whose father before him was a chemist in Newport, but the subject of this note was born in Leatherhead, Surrey, and in 1840, when he was four years old, his parents removed to Newport. There, with his father, Mr. Garrett commenced his pharmaceutical career in 1849, remaining with him until 1861, when he started out to see a bit of the world. First he went as assistant to Mr. Humphreys, Bull Street, Birmingham, and in 1862 came to London and managed the retail business of Messrs. Burgess & Willows at 101 High Holborn. After leaving them he was an assistant to Mr. Constance, Leadenhall Street. After staying there some time he returned to Messrs. Burgess & Willows as town traveller, which position he occupied until 1877, when he resolved to return to the retail. Accordingly he qualified and went to Newport to take up his father's business. Mr. Garrett has long taken a personal interest in the affairs of his craft, and besides acting as a Divisional Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, was a founder of the P.A.T.A. and Chemists' Defence Association. He is an enthusiastic Freemason, and has passed through the chair in the Blue, the Royal Arch, Mark, and Rose Croix, and is a member of Knight Templars. He is a sidesman at the old Parish Church of Newport, but has never taken an active part in municipal matters. It will be observed that Mr. Garrett's pharmaceutical experience goes back to the 'forties—so rare a thing in association affairs that Newport chemists should meet regularly and often in order to learn from his long experience.

Mr. T. P. Garrett.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held at 156 King Street on April 4, Mr. Harvey Palmer (President) in the chair. The Hon. Secretary presented the report for the year and also the balance-sheet, both of which were satisfactory, and were unanimously adopted. Owing to the small attendance of members the other business was postponed until the next meeting on May 2.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

Mr. H. Noel Hearder delivered a lecture on "The Morphology of Plants" to the Junior Section in the Library on Thursday evening, April 4. Mr. F. A. Spear presided. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by charts, drawings, and a collection of fresh and preserved specimens. The juniors were urged to take up the study of practical field botany during the summer, as the district offers exceptional facilities.—Mr. A. C. Cannon was appointed to act as Secretary to the Section during the remainder of the session.

Guildford Chemists' Association.

Following upon the report by Mr. Gane Inge of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society's Divisional Secretaries held on February 27, the Association resolved that a travelling Organising Secretary would be useful to the Society and the trade. A letter has since been addressed to the President and Council of the Society giving reasons for the resolution. It was considered that, besides being a canvasser for the Society, the Organising Secretary would help local associations and bring them together better than divisional secretaries possibly can. The Association considers that this suggestion is better than the one adopted at the meeting on February 27, and adds that local associations might contribute to the payment of an Organising Secretary.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A Council Meeting of this Society was held on April 10 at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C. There were present Mr. W. H. Crosland (President), Mr. A. Higgs (Treasurer), Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. C. J. G. Bunker, J. Cæsar, J. R. Cornish, G. Curtis, and W. Maskew.

The following were elected members:—Mr. A. Fieldsend (Penistone), Mr. T. T. Leighton (Leyton), Mr. C. Smith (Llandudno), and Mr. Thomas (Treharris). Mr. F. J. Martin (Ilford) was elected an Associate.

The arrangements for the third annual general meeting, to be held on May 9 at the Chemists' Exhibition, were completed. A paper will be read by Mr. L. Laurence on "Asthenopia."

Keighley Chemists' Association.

A Meeting of this Association was held at the Devonshire Hotel on April 4. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. A. N. Kershaw).

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.—Mr. A. S. Dean reported on his interview with the member for the Keighley Division (Mr. John Brigg, M.P.) in regard to the alterations to the Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament, which were suggested at last month's meeting of the Association (*C. & D.*, March 16, p. 423), and stated that Mr. Brigg was inclined to be antagonistic to the views of the Association. The matter was left in suspense.

Arrangements were made for the representation of the Association at the dinner of the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations.

A vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. H. Newton, a member who is seriously ill. The members afterwards dealt with price-questions.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

At the monthly meeting of this Association on April 10, Mr. Smithies presiding, a grievance was touched upon in connection with municipal requirements. It appeared that the Health Committee, who control the local sanitary work of the borough hospitals, do not include miscellaneous supplies in their contracts, but follow the custom of giving local tradesmen a reasonable turn. In accordance with this rule the Committee decided that the orders for drugs, etc., required by the department of the hospital for the ensuing twelve months shall be given to Boots, Ltd., Halifax branch. This decision has not met with the approval of members of the Association, and considerable adverse criticism was tendered; but after a long meeting and the matter had been fully explained, it was decided to pass no resolution, seeing the principle of giving each tradesman a turn was followed.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association, held at the Church House on April 8, was particularly well attended, the attraction doubtless being a paper by Mr. R. H. Day, son of the President. There were present Mr. J. Day (President), Messrs. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), A. Taylor (Morley), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), R. Broadhead (Batley), F. Mallinson (Heckmondwike), H. Mortimer (Batley), E. Midwood (Liversedge), H. D. Day (Savile Town), H. Podmore (Savile Town), W. Blakeley (Birstall), and G. Walker (Dewsbury), Secretary. The President having reported on his visit to the annual dinner of the Harrogate Association, and the hearty reception accorded the guests; Mr. R. H. Day proceeded to read his paper on "The Doctrine of Evolution." He dealt with the subject in a very scientific and learned manner and was listened to very attentively throughout. Messrs. Taylor, Stead, Blakeley, Pickard, and Mortimer took part in the discussion which followed, and Mr. Day was thanked for his paper.

Hull Chemists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association took place at the White House Hotel, Hull, on April 4, Mr. A. Richardson

(President) in the chair. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, in reply to an inquiry from the Hull Association, stating that he (the Secretary) had had several communications with the proprietors of Kelly's Directory with a view to getting a separation of registered chemists from unqualified drug-sellers, but without success. After discussion it was decided to write drawing Messrs. Kelly's attention to the matter.—A discussion followed on the new Workmen's Compensation Act. The Secretary said he had been in communication with an assurance company endeavouring to secure a reduction if all the members of the Association would insure, but the reply was unfavourable. Mr. Smith believed the Act would be found to work smoothly and relieve them of all responsibility. Mr. Newton thought the Act would result in every chemist becoming his own errand-boy. (Laughter.) No resolution was passed, but the view was taken that the Act conferred great power upon employés if they chose to use it unfairly.

Mr. Staning (Hon. Secretary) reported, with reference to the proposed Whit-Monday picnic to Chatsworth, that it had been found necessary to delete Haddon Hall from the programme. Reserved carriages could be secured.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.

A Meeting was held at the Oriental Café on Tuesday evening, April 9, the President (Mr. James Lees) in the chair. Mr. C. Granville Wood read a paper on

The Inconsistencies of the Present Poison-regulations.

He suggested that in any alteration of the present Poisons Schedule some attempt should be made to remove the vagueness and inconsistencies which the Schedule at present contains. He pointed out the possibility of more potent preparations coming in Part 2 of the Schedule, that preparations of practically the same poison may come under Part 2 in a stronger form than in Part 1. He advocated a more extended statement of strength and a more definite one of what is and what is not a "preparation." A more definite statement of what "metallic cyanides" are, and the name "red precipitate" changed to oxide of mercury, which would then include the yellow variety, was also suggested. While many desirable alterations were proposed in the new Schedule, the spirit of them should be extended to other articles. A lengthy discussion followed Mr. Wood's paper, and the following resolution was passed unanimously :

> That this meeting considers it necessary that in any amendment of the Pharmacy Acts in regard to the sale of poisons it should be definitely stated what percentage of any poison in a preparation renders that preparation liable to the regulations of Part 1 of the Schedule and what percentage places it in Part 2, much as is proposed in the case of morphine
>
> Also, it is desirable to state exactly what percentage of a scheduled poison is to be allowed in a preparation before it is included in the Poisons Act at all.

Mr. Wood was thanked for his paper.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A Meeting was held at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, on the evening of April 9, when Mr. R. C. Walshaw (the President) opened a discussion on an alleged attack made on the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in regard to its parliamentary policy by the trade Press. He said he did not complain of fair criticism with knowledge of the policy criticised, but advice is now being given to members of the Society of so spurious and dangerous a type that it is time the local associations cry a halt before serious damage is done. They had enemies enough to fight both in and out of Parliament without having an internal disagreement forced upon them by what is the bane of modern life—journalistic enterprise. He was not prepared to be ruled politically by any paper-tyrant who would praise A or lampoon B according to the journalistic market-price of those individuals, and who would write leading articles on any subject at any moment without any information. He sincerely hoped that members of the trade, to say nothing of members of the Society, did not take a lot of the irresponsible twaddle which had been written lately as their form of political nourishment. He did not think they would. He believed they had more sense. If chemists could not trust their own journal there was precious little chance of their salvation through the advice of any journal carried on for the benefit of proprietors only, whose success or otherwise depended mainly on the number of their advertisements. This virulent abuse of the Society had another aspect. Had it occurred to them that any abuse so directed was an insult to them and to him? For whatever might be the policy of the Society, they and he were responsible for it through the election of the Council, and to damage its prestige was to attempt to destroy one of their most valuable professional assets. They must have a Society of some sort, but their critics had suggested nothing which could take its place. He was totally at a loss to understand what good purpose could be served by this agitation, and moved :

> That the Huddersfield District Chemists' Association desires to express its confidence in the political action of the Pharmaceutical Council, and deprecates the attacks made upon it in the trade Press as being unwise and dangerous at the present juncture.

The Secretary (Mr. Wood) seconded the motion, which, after discussion, was carried unanimously. Several of the speakers laid stress upon the importance of the prohibition of the title "chemist" being used by limited companies.

[Without assuming for a moment that the foregoing venomous utterances apply to The Chemist and Druggist, it occurs to us that they exhibit the hardihood which sometimes has to be exercised when an insufficient brief has to be spoken from. It is further remarkable that a gentleman in Huddersfield feels himself better informed in regard to pharmacy legislation than those who are frequently consulted by those really "in the know."—Editor *C. & D.*]

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting of this Association at 73 Newman Street, W., on April 4, the gathering was not large. Mr. James Clark, President of the Association, was in the chair, and he announced that owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, who was to have lectured on "Pharmacy in the East of France," the evening would be devoted to impromptu speeches.

A Variety of Subjects were selected by those present, and these were balloted for. The subject, picked indiscriminately from the hat by Mr. Brittain, was "Should chemists who have proprietary preparations of some general demand for which a minimum price is fixed, themselves retail them at this minimum price or at face-value?" Mr. Brittain thought they certainly should retail them at face-value. Mr. Lownsborough, who confessed to propounding the question, said it had been suggested by the fact that he found that a well-known proprietary food was sold retail by the makers at the minimum protected price, and not at the price printed on the bottle. In like manner, he subsequently discovered, other proprietaries are retailed at P.A.T.A. prices by the manufacturers. He agreed that if a minimum price is fixed the manufacturer is within his rights in selling it at that price, but he contended that the minimum price should be that printed on the label—in other words, face-value. The Chairman agreed that face-value should be the selling-price. It was unfortunate and misleading, he said, for proprietors to print the face-value on the bottle and at the same time to put out posters and circulars informing the public that it could be obtained at so-and-so less. He thought the P.A.T.A. might have been able to control that kind of thing.

"The Use of Formaldehyde as a Disinfectant" was the subject which fell to the lot of Mr. Latreille, who said that in his experience formaldehyde was by far the best disinfectant for rooms. It is easier and quicker to use, and it is cleaner than sulphur-fumigation or other methods. Moreover, it is being used as an internal disinfectant by medical men, with apparently good results. Mr. Lownsborough gave particulars of a conversation he had had with an ambassador of commerce who was trying to sell a new formaldehyde spray. According to the arguments put forward then, the volatilisation of formaldehyde by heat is of no value if bactericidal properties are looked for. Mr. Northey inquired whether in room-disinfection the formaldehyde vapour injured paintings or other household goods. The combined experience of the meeting was that

no harm resulted to the furniture. The Chairman confessed that he was not a great believer in the new-fangled ideas regarding disinfection. According to his idea, the application of soap and water, with a fair amount of elbow-grease, formed the best of all disinfectants. He was not convinced that formaldehyde gets at the bacteria and kills them as it ought to do. Medical men advise disinfection more for the moral effect on the householder than for anything else.

"Views on the Proposed B.Sc. in Pharmacy" were asked from Mr. Norman Hirst, who said he knew nothing about the subject, but he thought there was no need for degrees. The only reason he could think of for being in favour of the scheme was that the institution of the degree would keep women out of pharmacy. He had an objection to women entering pharmacy. The Chairman did not agree with Mr. Hirst's condemnation of the suggestion. He thought the institution of a University degree in pharmacy could do nothing but good, and it might be made to take the place of the Major.

"The Possibility of Co-operation among Chemists with Regard to Sunday and Night Duty" was propounded to Mr. Daniels, who thought that such a thing was eminently desirable, and might be possible, especially in country towns. Mr. Brittain was very strong on the subject; Mr. Lownsbrough was sceptical; Mr. Rothwell suggested charging double price for night-duty, the extra charge to go to the assistant; and Mr. Northey thought there would be no harm in trying, but the Chairman was pessimistic.

"The Use of Alcohol as a Medicine and as a Food" was the subject which fell to the lot of Mr. Chalmers. With regard to the "Lancet" manifesto, signed by several eminent physicians, which had obviously inspired the question, Mr. Chalmers considered it an extremely injudicious pronouncement, and one calculated to do public harm. While it is recognised that alcohol in extreme cases is useful as a medicinal stimulant, there is no evidence whatever that it can rightly be regarded as a food. Mr. Lownsborough thought the "Lancet" manifesto a kind of counter-blast to the opinions expressed publicly by Sir Victor Horsley and others. The Chairman said he imagined that the eminent men who signed the "Lancet" manifesto did not quite recognise what they were about.

"Should the Minor be Divided?" was replied to in the affirmative by Mr. Rothwell, who said that at present it was not by any means a fair test of a student's capacity. This was the unanimous opinion of the meeting. Before dispersing it was intimated that Mr. Lownsbrough will give a paper on "Minerals and their Formation" on April 18.

Festivities.

A Bradford Supper.

At the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on April 9, the members of the Bradford Chemists' Association met to the number of about thirty, for the purpose of a convivial supper in winding up the winter session. The President (Mr. H. W. Gregory) occupied the chair, and was supported by nearly all the active members of the Association. A good supper was provided, and, an extension having been obtained until twelve o'clock, ample time remained for musical entertainment. The singers were Messrs. R. H. Marshall, F. K. Taylor, Mackay, and A. Hanson, members of the Association, and Messrs. Ellis Fearn and Taylor, strangers brought in for the occasion. Mr. Meek, a new member of the Association, proved himself the possessor of considerable elocutionary gifts. Messrs. J. A. Mitchell and M. Firth did duty as accompanists. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all who were present.

The Aerated-water Industry.

The annual dinner of the London Bottle Exchange and Mineral-water Trade Protection Society was held at Frascati's, Oxford Street, London, on April 4. Mr. Mark Beaufoy was in the chair, supported by the President of the National Alliance (Mr. P. W. J. Mackenzie, J.P.), the General Secretary (Mr. W. Tooke), Mr. Walter Davenport (Secretary of the London Society), and among others present were Mr. Adpar Jones, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. F. W. Peck, of Idris's. The Chairman gave the loyal toasts, and then passed on to that of "Success to the Society." He thought this Society had brought home to the mineral-water makers of London and the district that it is wrong to collect other people's bottles, unless it be to send them to Ridler Place for rightful distribution. They paid 1*d.* per dozen for bottles brought in, and charged 4*d.* per dozen for those sent out; but he was told that the bottlers had acted so fairly one with another that business had considerably fallen off at the Exchange. Mr. Walter Davenport replied. The idea that no man should illicitly pick up anyone else's bottles had so grown that the Bottle Exchange had got into something like a condition of bankruptcy. The more protection they secured, the less was the revenue at the Exchange. He gave comparative figures. In 1903 the number of bottles brought into the Exchange was 4,000 dozen; in 1906, 560 dozen. The boxes brought in in 1903 were 700, and in 1906 440. The reduced trade at the Exchange, which showed a profit for the bottle-owners, had brought the receipts at Ridler Place almost below sustenance-point. But they had created new sources of revenue by taking in all kinds of bottles besides those belonging to mineral-water makers. Other toasts were "The National Union and Kindred Societies," "The Visitors," and "The Chairman."

A Hardy Annual.

The annual supper of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association took place in Ferguson & Forrester's, Prince's Street, on Friday, April 5, Mr. J. Tait (President) in the chair. Messrs. E. O. Rowland (Vice-President) and David Murray (Hon. Secretary) acted as croupiers, and about seventy members and friends were present. After a pleasant supper, the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was proposed by Mr. C. F. Henry, and acknowledged by Mr. W. L. Currie. In the course of his remarks Mr. Henry referred to the decennial dinner of the Benevolent Fund, and suggested that it would be a gracious thing to send a special contribution from this gathering. This suggestion was adopted, and a sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* was collected. Mr. Rutherford Hill proposed "The Medical Profession," and Dr. Edmund Price replied, suggesting that an ambulance corps, consisting of pharmacists or students of pharmacy, should be formed in Edinburgh. Mr. William Duncan, F.C.S., proposed "The Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association," giving interesting reminiscences of the history of the Association, and mentioning that from correspondence he had received the name and fame of the Association had evidently extended to far-off lands. Mr. J. Tait, in reply, said the Association continued to do excellent work, and many of the past members now held high positions in the ranks of pharmacy, medicine, science, and education. They had with them that night the first prizeman of the Association, Dr. George Coull. "Kindred Associations" was proposed by Mr. W. B. Cowie, F.C.S., and was acknowledged by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow. An excellent programme of songs, recitations, and instrumental music was rendered by Messrs. Baird, G. H. C. Rowland, Shaw, Downie, Gilmour, A. Currie, W. L. Currie, Traill, and Murray. Mr. James A. Crichton acted as accompanist.

The exports of carnauba wax from Brazil during 1906 amounted to 25,559,247 kilos., against 1,896,757 kilos. in 1905, the values being respectively 420,016*l.* and 207,818*l.*

The Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., has entered into an arrangement with one of the large insurance companies whereby members of the C.D.A. can be covered under the Workmen's Compensation and Allied Acts at preferential rates.

"The Fraudulent Drug trade" is the title of an article in this week's "Medical Press," but it refers solely to nostrums. The "Press" wants to expose these by means of a Royal Commission, which would "inquire into the whole question of medical law, including the subordinate and inseparable question of traffic in fraudulent drugs and nostrums, and could be helped on by the chemists, if not by their representative corporations, such as the Pharmaceutical Society."

Veterinary Notes.

Foot-rot in Sheep.

The experiments initiated by the Board of Agriculture in 1904 on the prevention and cure of foot-rot in sheep, by means of a foot-bath of solution of sulphate of copper, were undertaken by sheep farmers in various parts of Great Britain, whose reports are unanimous in ascribing much benefit to the use of the bath. Even better results are got by using a 10-per-cent. solution (1 lb. of sulphate of copper to one gallon of water); and, in stubborn cases, the sheep should be made to walk through the bath as often as once a week. The directions may be summarised as follows :—

1. A bath of wood or concrete, 16 ft. long and 8 in. wide, sides sloping out, ends 3 in. deep, provided with cross pieces or grooves to prevent slipping, side fences close boarded and to slope out so as to admit of sheep walking easily through.
2. Solution to consist of 1 lb. copper sulphate in one gallon of water, or, if prevention only is aimed at, half this strength will suffice. Time to be allowed for thorough solution.
3. Copper sulphate to be bought under a guarantee of purity (98 per cent.) and if possible to be powdered, not in large crystals.
4. Sheep if badly affected to have hoofs pared before the animals are put through the bath.
5. A day when the grass and soil are dry to be selected.
6. Copper sulphate and most of the substances used being poisonous, a cover for the bath to prevent stock drinking the solution may be an advantage. In any case the bath must be well fenced in.
7. If ewes with lambs at foot are treated, they should be put through very quietly so as to prevent the solution getting on to the teats and thus into the mouths of the lambs.
8. Sheep with long wool should also be put through very quietly, or otherwise the solution may, under certain circumstances, discolour the wool.

Cattle-medicines.

The chief analyst of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada, has examined thirty-five samples of condition-powders which are given for the purpose of improving the appearance of animals. The report is as follows :

> The condition-powders consist largely of linseed meal, oil-cake meal, or bran in which are distributed more or less of other substances which are supposed to have purgative, diuretic, hæmatinic, or tonic effects. These powders are, in fact, the proprietary or patent medicines supposed to be good for farm animals. They vary very much as regards composition. Some condition-powders contain chlorides and nitrates; in others such salts are absent; a third class has sulphates in addition to chlorides and nitrates. In a fourth only the sulphates are present in considerable quantity. In some free sulphur appears to be the characteristic constituent, and in others antimony. It does not seem fair to the farmer that remedies differing so much in their ingredients should be sold under a common name, nor can it be advantageous to his animals to have medicines administered without much regard to the nature of the disease. The "regulators" contain, as a rule, iron salts, but otherwise are just as diverse in composition as the condition-powders. Among the specific remedies the worm-powders exhibit similar diversity in composition, and do not seem to contain the drugs usually prescribed by veterinarians as vermicides. That there are remedies for specific diseases, used in veterinary practice, which are sold as such is no doubt the case, but as regards the universal cattle-medicine or "cure-all," it is very doubtful as to whether the farmer obtains value for his money.

The analyst seems to have submitted the powders to a microscopical and chemical examination, and although the claims made for some of the medicines may be extravagant, it must be remembered that chemical analysis is not necessarily a guide to the action of drugs. The proprietors or users of these cattle-medicines could no doubt produce much evidence of the value of the preparations, but we should not care for the task of collating the various opinions.

The Reggio Calabria Chamber of Commerce have voted the sum of 18,000 lire (about 720*l.*) for the outfit of a chemical laboratory, with a view to promoting the citrus-fruit industry.

Australian Pharmaceutical Conference.

We have referred to this Conference in previous numbers of The Chemist and Druggist, and it only remains to give abstracts of two other papers which are of more than local interest.

Home-made Galenicals.

Mr. J. H. Young, who read this paper, stated the reasons why pharmacists should make their own galenicals, giving the following notes from his experience :

> My list of apparatus is not large, perhaps not so large as might be made of the apparatus to be found in any well-ordered pharmacy. It includes iron mortars, flasks, water-bath, evaporating-dishes, percolators, press, separators, sieves, burettes, weights and measures of the metric system, sp. gr. bottle, test-tubes, and reagents. I keep books in which are entered the hundreds of operations, small or large, even simple solutions and flavoured waters. From these entries I mention the following: Liquid extracts of sarsaparilla and liquorice (these, I hasten to say, are from imported extracts), syrups of tolu from balsam, squills from the bulbs, hypophosphites and phosphates, Easton's from various formulæ (one from iron sulphate and sodium phosphate), oleates of zinc and of mercury, '85 and '98 B.P. iron sulphate and copper and zinc sulphates, mercuric iodide and oxide, silver oxide, lead carbonate, solutions of lead, potash, and bismuth, the latter chiefly for experiment. (There are many formulæ for bismuth solutions, of these two only are good, those of '85 and '98 B.P.) Solutions of ammonium citrates and acetate, iron perchloride from iron, and all the iron compounds, all the effervescent salts. I make nearly all my tinctures, official and unofficial. Some of the foregoing were made for the pleasure of experience, and that adds to the general cost. From my point of view, however, the profit is great. To be able to interest my apprentices and satisfy their desire to learn, and at the same time to increase the measure of my own importance as a pharmaceutical worker, has been my object. Still, the pharmacist of to-day, standing as he does in the fierce glare of commercialism, may want to know something of the cost of own work. The following lines will suggest a margin of profit. I do not buy them, but I have ascertained prices for the purpose of this paper: Tincture rhubarb, 2*s.* 5*d.*; tincture camphor compound, 1*s.* 10*d.*; tincture cardamoms, 2*s.* 2*d.*; syrup, 2½*d.*; Easton's, 9*d.*; hypophosphites, 6¾*d.* Liquid cochineal costs 10*d.* per lb. These figures give an average of 100 per cent. on the products named.
>
> The points to be emphasised are: Keeping the promise to our apprentices, and their consequent respect for the fathers of the business; the increased respect we shall have for ourselves as producers of something; and the fund of information we obtain by work in practical pharmacy.

On the last day there were two papers on "The Relation of the Pharmacist to the Physician," one by a medical man and the other by a pharmacist. Both papers provoked long discussions, but as far as we can gather no new points were raised on this subject—one that may always be depended on to provoke a long discussion. Another paper was by Mr. J. H. Young on

Collinsonia.

He said the name given to this in America is heal-all. It is a domestic medicine, as its name implies. It is also called stone-root, knob-root, and hard hack. Martindale in his supplementary list of drugs gives a tincture 1 in 10 (60 per cent.), dose ½ to 2 dr., liquid extract 1 in 1, 15 to 60 minims, and goes on to say that under the name Helalin liquid extracts are prepared containing in addition cascara and pepsin. Collinsonia (N.O. *Labiatæ*) was named after P. Collinson, a great promoter of botany, tribe *Satureinæ*, is allied to eumila and hyssop, which are allied to balm and mint. It is a hardy perennial, and thrives in common soil in moist places in North America as far south as Carolina. It is a plant of from 2 to 3 ft. high, and its flower is yellow as a rule, but may be red or lilac. The root is very knotted and very hard. Getting it into a powder is a labour of love. It defies the iron mortar and chokes the mill: a rasp apparently is the best instrument. It has been in use in domestic medicine in America from early colonial days, and the probability is that the colonists used the fresh root, and after grating it boiled it with water, and drank the fresh infusion as a remedy in liver-troubles. Its name is given to an expensive nostrum, and I was induced to experiment with it. The 1-in-10 tincture is really worthy

of a place in the Pharmacopœia. In 1-dr. doses it has something of the effect of podophyllum without the bad taste and griping properties. The liquid extract was made by percolating with 20-per-cent. alcohol. Three-fourths was reserved, and percolation continued until taste and colour had disappeared. The percolate, in this case 300 c.c., was evaporated to small bulk, and mixed with the reserved portion, and the product adjusted to 100 c.c. and filtered. It is worthy of note that the extract so made is almost valueless in ½-dr. doses, and deposits on keeping.

Mr. W. E. Woods' paper on "Running a Proprietary" was given in abstract in the *C. & D.* March 2 (p. 323). Mr. Woods was not able to be present.

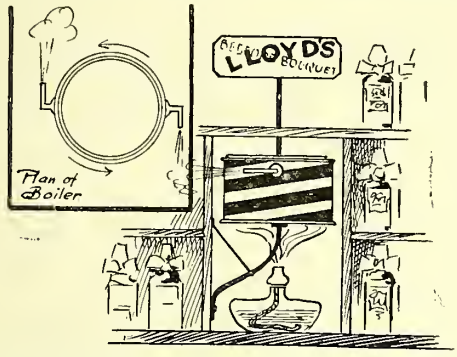
The wind-up of the Conference included several resolutions, one being to the effect that the Conference be continued at intervals, the President and Secretary to hold office till the next meeting.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.

Last week we gave a sketch and notes of a recent display by Mr. E. Dangerfield, chemist and druggist, Bedford. We append two more of Mr. Dangerfield's clever designs :

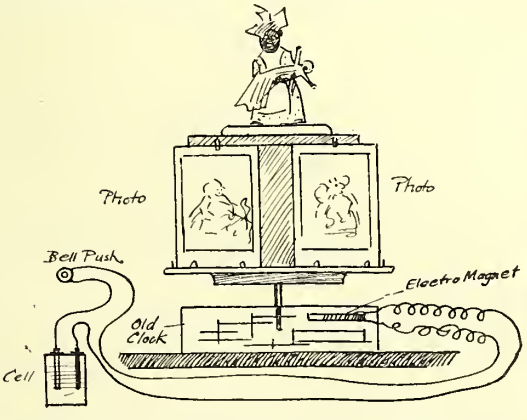
I mounted a 4-oz. tobacco-tin on the old Barker's mill principle. In this the only novelty lies in its spiral bands of vivid primrose and scarlet—the illusion of an ever-ascending



cylinder is delightful. A little Bedford Bouquet (and a great deal of water) was placed in the boiler from time to time, making 250 or 300 revolutions per minute. A card on the axis gave an excellent thaumatropic effect of

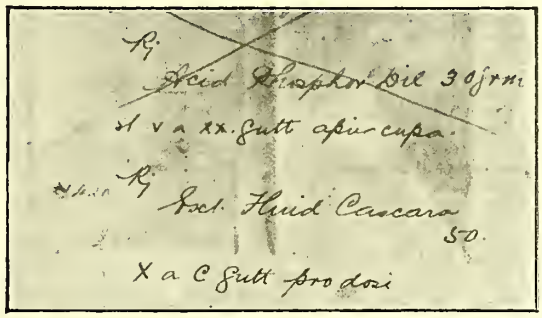
Lloyd's Bedford Bouquet.

The frame was surrounded by bottles of the perfume. The steam produced did not fog the window to anything like the extent one would suppose. The British public love to see a steam-engine at work, and this simple contrivance was remarkably popular. Old things are the new nowadays, and I was amused to see intelligent mechanics puzzled as to the way in which the tin was caused to revolve.



We present a photograph-coupon to parents who feed their infants upon a specified quantity of our malted food; consequently we have quite a picture-gallery of chubby and smiling babies. I made a pyramidal frame which carried eight of these photographs (cabinet size). This revolved by means of an old clock, but *only* when an electro-magnetic detent was released. The whole structure was surmounted by a little negress dandling a squalling brat—one of the funniest figures I have ever produced (black wax with red sealing-wax lips). Naturally this window found immense favour with mothers in the neighbourhood. In the minds of this all-important section of the community it to this day remains a mystery how and why the photographs would make a half-turn, a quarter-turn, or a complete revolution.

Prescription Problems.



We have already printed the above prescription in The Chemist and Druggist and have received a good number of possible solutions. The difficulty is the line which gives the directions for taking the ac. phosph. dil.—the last two words of which remain unsolved. We have submitted the prescription to the best-known experts in prescription-reading, but without reaching a satisfactory solution of the mystery. At the same time, from the nature of the prescription it is somewhat unlikely that it will be deciphered. The script was copied from the original by a chemist who probably did not himself understand the meaning of the two words referred to, and hence the key of the situation is in possession of the owner of the original prescription. We give the engraving once more as an object-lesson of the inadvisability of passing anything of this nature without understanding what is meant, although we are quite aware that in certain circumstances this becomes a pure platitude.

Among the solutions of the two words which we have received are the following :

Après repas (after meals).
Après super (after supper).
Aperiente cupa (with the aperient ——).
Aperiente capi (with the following aperient).
In a cupful of water.
If required.
By means of a straw.
Ope capilli.
Aqua cap^{r} (to be taken in water).
Opio caps (by means of a capsule).
Apii cupa (in a cup of parsley-water).

In the circumstances we think the reading given first on the above list, which was sent by Mr. D. F. Wilkie, care of Messrs. Frizell & Co., 1 Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C., the most reasonable, and we are sending him a postal-order for 5*s*.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

84/7. Who are the makers of Grover's pills?

82/53. Reference wanted to Injection Hersch.

84/6. What is Creasalten, or who is the maker?

Foreign Trade Statistics.

The following table shows the imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to and from the United Kingdom for the months of March 1905, 1906, and 1907, as given in the Board of Trade Returns:

Imports.

Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	1905	1906	1907
Bleaching-materials ... cwt.	25,213	25,781	18,385
Boron compounds ... ,,	8,185	32,449	33,115
Brimstone ... ... ,,	44,764	48,203	35,529
Coal products, not dyes... ,,	9,659	10,401	6,130
Cream of tartar ... ... ,,	5,520	5,607	6,061
Glycerin ... ... ,,	6,257	2,840	4,523
Muriate of ammonia ... ,,	623	1,113	159
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	19,274	18,248	23,778
Soda compounds... ... ,,	38,981	26,678	30,898
Sulphuric acid ... ... ,,	15,570	4,010	5,000
Tartaric acid ... ... ,,	3,175	2,649	3,480
Unenumerated chemicals £	198,139	162,893	244,039
Cinchona ... ... cwt.	2,041	1,362	1,600
Quinine and salts ... oz.	70,104	282,212	231,019
Unenumerated drugs and medicines ... ... £	102,079	110,851	92,171
Alizarine and alizarine dyes ... ... cwt.	5,353	4,484	5,821
Aniline ... ... ,,	16,821	18,535	18,141
Synthetic indigo... ... ,,	3,255	2,788	3,578
Other coal-tar dyes ... ,,	159	308	16
Indigo ... ... ,,	2,049	1,030	1,772
Quicksilver ... ... lb.	767,108	419,000	393,885
Gum arabic ... ... cwt.	4,917	5,085	6,246
Shellac, etc. ... ... ,,	6,743	7,286	9,686
Turpentine ... ... ,,	9,395	64,975	35,342
Soaps, household ... ,,	29,762	27,248	20,747
Toilet-soap ... ... ,,	1,691	1,675	1,115
Exports.			
Bleaching-materials ... cwt.	81,453	75,567	79,869
Coal products, not dyes—			
Aniline and coal-tar oils ,,	67,902	131,152	128,021
Carbolic acid ... ... ,,	13,908	10,595	11,108
Naphthaline and anthracene ... ... ,,	10,305	6,175	10,152
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,037,296	1,205,741	1,189,734
Copper sulphate ... ... tons	13,975	9,893	10,365
Cream of tartar ... ... cwt.	83	106	65
Dye-stuffs—			
Products of coal-tar ... ,,	5,744	3,682	4,141
Other sorts ... ... ,,	17,599	15,261	14,307
Glycerin ... ... ,,	10,434	14,616	12,544
Chemical manures ... tons	50,337	47,379	48,409
Quinine and salts ... oz.	30,920	84,615	88,710
Unenumerated drugs and medicines ... ... £	126,497	130,003	143,332
Ammon. mur. ... ... cwt.	7,733	8,905	13,592
Painters' colours ... ... ,,	154,725	162,745	168,209
Soda, ash ... ... ,,	138,802	148,289	173,562
Bicarb. ... ... ,,	38,533	27,922	33,948
Caustic ... ... ,,	122,619	124,952	120,978
Crystals ... ... ,,	18,115	9,337	11,096
Sulphate... ... ... ,,	26,190	60,468	65,269
Other sorts ... ... ,,	32,526	27,637	40,251
Sulphuric acid ... ... ,,	7,370	12,888	11,462
Tartaric acid ... ... ,,	232	128	151
Unenumerated chemicals £	218,607	233,789	239,867
Soap, household ... ... cwt.	118,612	118,249	91,533
Toilet-soap ... ... ,,	3,889	4,122	3,675
Re-Exports.			
Gum arabic ... ... cwt.	2,645	1,950	4,628
Shellac and other lacs ... ,,	9,398	5,582	4,969
Quicksilver ... ... lb.	99,015	59,245	199,932
Boron compounds ... cwt.	2	—	—
Coal products, not dyes ,,	67	163	160
Cream of tartar ... ... ,,	862	587	505
Glycerin ... ... ,,	2,220	696	1,391
Muriate of ammonia ... ,,	520	—	—
Saltpetre ... ... ,,	441	399	2,208
Sulphuric acid ... ... ,,	—	—	—
Tartaric acid ... ... ,,	222	112	276
Unenumerated chemicals £	55,515	13,890	20,637
Cinchona ... ... cwt.	1,016	666	1,010
Quinine and salts ... oz.	14,302	3,783	3,726
Soap, household ... ... cwt.	376	468	353
Toilet-soap ... ... ,,	32	19	53

Trade of South Africa.

The following figures are compiled from the annual Blue-book of the Trade of the British South African Colonies for the year 1906, to which editorial reference is made on p. 552:

Imports.

—	Cape Colony	Natal	Transvaal	Orange River Colony	Rhodesia
Disinfectants and germicides ..... £	13,073	6,532	5,091	—	440
Drugs, chemicals, and apothecaries' wares—					
Acid, acetic gals.	6,237	1,987	3,716		
Acid, nitric... lb.	25,970	5,082	30,844	£ 218	£ 41,928
Acid, sulphuric ,,	272,631	103,981	74,811		
Acid, tannic ,,	1,724	—	—		
Apothecaries' wares £	47,275	43,055	29,491	12,030	
Borax ..... lb.	64,880	37,444	424,941	—	£ 636
Bromine and litharge ..... £	994	1,812	3,015	—	£ 151
Cyanide of potassium ..... lb.	84,951	168,582	4,059,600	—	£ 20,167
Cyanide of sodium ..... lb.	43,896	130,600	5,257,650	—	165,000
Medicinal preps. ... £	72,648	40,433	26,247	18,637	6,251
Opium ..... lb.	9,963	10,457	210	411	—
Potash compounds £	870	3,955	83,818	—	2
Soda compounds ... £	5,287	7,086	1,873,905	2,043	730
All other drugs and chemicals ..... £	59,020	29,733	11,331	6,104	5,062
Extracts and essences (food) ..... £	13,222	7,506	4,485	740	3,300
Extracts and essences (flavouring) £	8,570	5,196	3,047	2,369	
Oil, olive .....gals.	43,244	21,366	15,914	1,007	2,647
Pepper ..... lb.	185,359	92,507	40,258	*	16,600
All other spices ,,	259,517	65,574	49,948	*	
Glycerin for manufacture lb.	6,000,530	£ 44,605	3,058,000	*	430
Surgical instruments ..... £	8,084	1,682	541	*	350
Oil, castor .....gals.	68,499	39,321	6,340	3,947	2,257
,, essential ..... £	3,660	12,166	773	245	96
Turpentine ... gals.	71,924	29,309	19,782	13,000	2,900
Perfumery and toilet preps. ..... £	28,482	17,566	10,640	4,216	2,008
Photographic materials ..... £	28,360	12,904	5,103	2,560	2,989
Quicksilver ..... lb.	16,608	5,355	146,487	—	18,336
Sheep-dip ..... £	71,214	13,754	1,104	25,600	1,186
Soap, common...lb.	15,897,800	4,263,000	4,407,000	2,382,000	257,600
,, toilet, &c. ,,	427,600	9,870	202,200	£ 1,748	£ 2,909
Sulphur..... cwt.	92,236	18,283	19,000	*	72
Glass bottles and jars (empty) ..... £	33,570	22,539	5,157	*	*
Aërated waters..... £	11,839	10,003	7,220	—	3,166
Oilman's stores..... £	76,000	44,000	25,000	10,700	6,000
Calcium carbide lb.	—	—	747,308	*	*

* Not separately distinguished.

Exports.

—	Cape Colony	Natal	Transvaal
Aloes ..... lb.	† 36,691	—	—
Argol ..... ,,	111,922	—	—
Buchu ..... ,,	29,106	—	—
Medicinal preparations, etc. £	600	80	—
Arrowroot ..... lb.	—	8,500	—
Manganese ..... cwt.	3,196	—	—
Platinum † ..... £	427	622	408
Soap, common ..... lb.	200	75,225	—
Wax, bees..... ,,	7,903	—	—
,, berry ..... ,,	4,216	—	—

† Imported goods, re-exported.

The Keshranjan Diary for 1907 is as quaint a production as its predecessors. The outside covers are printed in colours, the front cover being a representative Oriental scene, while on the back there is a picture of the premises of Mr. Kaviraj Nogendra Nath Sen in the Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, where the Ayurvedic medicines and this remarkable diary are produced. The printing is not all that could be desired of a Western civilisation, but the production of nearly 400 pages ($4\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) dealing with the Ayurvedic remedies produced by Mr. Sen demonstrates the fact that our Oriental *confrère* is by no means devoid of either originality or the commercial instinct.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 11.

THE week has been an unusually quiet one in drugs and chemicals, and few features of interest have transpired. Pending the large auctions of crude drugs held to-day there has been little business doing privately. The changes in chemicals include easier prices for antimony, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphate of copper. Soda nitrate is firmer. Citric acid is almost unobtainable. Caffeine and salts have advanced 1*s*. 3*d*. Among oils, castor and coconut are easier, and Norwegian cod-liver oil has again declined. Essential oils are mostly unchanged, but lemon and male-fern oils are easier. The changes of the week are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Agar-agar	Ammonia sulphate	Antimony
Caffeine and salts	Balsam tolu	Castor oil	Calumba
Caraway oil	Canary-seed	Coconut oil	Cardamoms
Dragon's-blood	Citric acid (foreign)	Copper sulphate	Chiretta
Gum arabic (Aust.)	Rhubarb	Coriander oil	Cod-liver oil
Soda nitrate		Ipecacuanha	Cuttlefish bone
Vanilla		Kino	Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)
		Male fern oil	Platinum
			Sarsaparilla

Cablegrams.

New York, April 11 :—Business in drugs is good. Opium is firm at $4.00 per lb. for druggists' quality. Balsam copaiba is 10c. higher at 90c. for pure South American. Norwegian cod-liver oil has advanced to $30 per barrel. Peppermint oil remains easy at $2.00 per lb. for bulk oil. Cascara sagrada is easier at 8c. per lb. Senega is slow of sale at 50c., and Mexican sarsaparilla is easier at 8½c.

Bergen, April 10, 6.40 p.m. :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 26,270,000, against 33,413,000 at the corresponding date of 1906. The yield of steam-refined oil is now 23,947 barrels, against 27,212 at the same time of last year. The fishing at Lofoten is now closing, but the prospects for its continuance at Finmarken are considered fair. The tone of the market is therefore weak, and we have to record a decline of about 8*s*. for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil, to-day's quotation being 77*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. [The above figures show a yield of 5,143,000 cod and 4,634 barrels of oil for the week.—Ed.]

Acetanilide is very firm in view of the strength in raw material; 11½*d*. to 1*s*. per lb. is quoted as to quantity.

Acid, Citric, continues very scarce and almost unobtainable at from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 1*d*. per lb. for English makes, but Howards have extremely little to offer at 2*s*. 2*d*. ; foreign is obtainable at 2*s*. per lb., being fractionally higher.

Acid, Tartaric, is in steady demand at the well-maintained quotations of 1*s*. per lb. for English and 11¼*d*. for foreign.

Agar-agar.—The recent firmness noted in this article is well maintained, and, as stocks on the spot are in small compass, 1*s*. 6½*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*. for "ordinary No. 1" to "extra" is readily obtained. Meanwhile, stock cannot be replaced at under the equivalent of 1*s*. 6½*d*. to 1*s*. 6⅝*d*., c.i.f. terms.

Aniseed.—The price of dull Russian is 24*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. on the spot, but for good green a higher price is asked.

Antimony is still tending lower, regulus offering at from 97*l*. to 98*l*. per ton, and crude at 50*l*., c.i.f. terms.

Arrowroot.—At auction 400 barrels St. Vincent offered, of which a few sold at 2¼*d*. per lb. for fair manufacturing.

Balsam Copaiba.—Small sales have been made in Liverpool at 4*s*. 3½*d*. per lb. for genuine Maranham as imported.

Borax is very firm at 15*s*. for crystals and 16*s*. per cwt. for powder from the refiners, who have recently re-arranged prices, whereby 1-cwt. kegs are charged 6*d*. extra. *Boric acid* is quoted at 24*s*. for crystals and 26*s*. for powder.

Caffeine.—The makers have advanced their prices by 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb., and now quote from 11*s*. 3*d*. to 12*s*. for the pure crystals, the lower price being for 100-lb. lots. The B.P. *Citrate* is quoted at from 8*s*. 6*d*. to 9*s*. 3*d*. per lb., as to quantity, and other salts at proportionately higher prices. The terms are net cash in fourteen days.

Canary-seed is being held for higher prices, as crop-prospects in Turkey are bad; but as the demand is small, quotations are unaltered for spot parcels. Turkish, 36*s*. to 37*s*. 6*d*.; Mazagan, 37*s*. 6*d*. to 38*s*.; and Spanish, 55*s*. to 65*s*. per quarter are the present values.

Caraway-seed is steady at 32*s*. to 33*s*. per cwt. on the spot for good to fine Dutch.

Cochineal.—A sale of 47 bags grey Lima has been made in Liverpool at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. ex store.

Cocoa-butter.—At auction 100 tons of Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1*s*. 4¼*d*. to 1*s*. 3½*d*., closing at 1*s*. 3¾*d*., being 1¾*d*. per lb. lower.

Copper Sulphate.—The recent slump in metal does not appear to have affected the price of sulphate so much as was anticipated. Last week's spot-price can, however, be shaded to 32*l*. 15*s*. for ordinary makes, but 98 per cent. to 99 per cent. pure is worth 33*l*. 5*s*. to 33*l*. 10*s*. In Liverpool from 32*l*. 5*s*. to 32*l*. 10*s*. is quoted.

Coriander-seed sells slowly at 9*s*. to 9*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot.

Cream of Tartar is in steady demand, quotations varying 6*d*. either way, according to seller; 98-per-cent. powder is quoted 83*s*. to 83*s*. 6*d*., 99-per-cent. to 100-per-cent. at 84*s*. to 84*s*. 6*d*., and 95-per-cent. 81*s*. per cwt.

Cumin-seed.—Small sales of common Morocco and of East Indian have been made at 31*s*. to 35*s*. per cwt., and of Malta at 60*s*. per cwt.

Fenugreek-seed is steadier at 10*s*. per cwt. for Morocco and East Indian.

Linseed is quiet, but the value is unchanged at 46*s*. to 50*s*. per quarter for good clean qualities.

Lithia Salts are firm, the official price for carbonate being on the basis of 6*s*. 4*d*. for large quantities. Anything offering from second-hands at tangibly below the maker's prices is readily taken up.

Oil, Cod-liver.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 8 that "the Lofoten codfishing still continues, but is now strictly limited to the very few western places, and will probably close this week. At many of the southern places where codfishing is going on the men are also leaving, and the season outside the Finmarken spring and summer fishery is practically closed. At Finmarken but few boats have arrived as yet, but the prospects are generally considered fair. The statistics up to date are as follows :

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Catch of cod (millions) ...	26.2	33.4	29.2
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	24,000	27,200	21,600
Livers for raw oils (hect.)	8,760	7,900	5,600

The market is very quiet, and buyers are holding off, waiting still lower prices. Finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is quoted 79*s*. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen (see cablegram for to-day's price). The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 2,449 barrels, against 4,279 barrels at the corresponding date of last year." In London business is almost at a standstill, in view of the lower prices quoted from Norway; early in the week 85*s*., f.o.b., for April shipment was quoted, and sales of old crop have been made at 84*s*., spot, for good marks, but this price could now be shaded. Newfoundland is offered at 3*s*. per gal. In the drug-auction 10 barrels of Allen & Hanburys' mark were bought in at 90*s*., and for 20 cases Newfoundland 3*s*. per gal. was wanted.

Oil, Olive.—Prices are still advancing on the Messina

market. Fortunately, weather is favourable, and a good blossoming is expected, in anticipation of which holders have begun to realise their stocks.

Oil, Peppermint.—Lower. Thirty cases of American H.G.H. sold without reserve at from 11*s.* 4½*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb., being a decline of fully 1*s.* 2*d.* on the prices paid in auction a month ago.

Oil, Wood.—Hankow is scarce on the spot, and for arrival 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., delivered weights, has been paid.

Oils, Essential.—Changes in the prices of some of the less important essential oils include a decline in English *Coriander* oil to 3*s.* per oz. Liquid extract of *Male Fern* is also cheaper at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. net; on the other hand, *Caraway* oil has been advanced to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for best. *Clove* is firm at from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per lb. as to quantity, and *Sandalwood* oil stands at 12*s.* for absolutely pure English distilled. *Star-aniseed* oil is steady at 5*s.* 4*d.* per lb. on the spot. Ceylon *Citronella* oil is firm at 2*s.* per lb. spot, and for shipment sellers quote 1*s.* 10*d.*, c.i.f. London. The tone in American *Peppermint* oil continues easy, and quotations are somewhat nominal, the interest centring in the offerings at auction "without reserve." In auction 8 cases of Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) were bought in at 6*s.* per lb.

Opium.—Our Smyrna correspondents write as follows:

Smyrna, March 30.—The sales for the week amount to 16 cases, comprising six cases Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 10*s.* 4*d.*, five cases choice Karahissar at from 10*s.* 7*d.* to 10*s.* 10*d.*, and five cases Yerli t.q. at from 10*s.* 10*d.* to 11*s.* 2*d.* per lb., c.i.f. The arrivals amount to 3,188 cases, against 1,471 cases at the same time of last year, and the sales for the month amount to 444 cases. The weather still continues unfavourable.

A monthly report dated Smyrna, March 31, states that very large sales have taken place on that market. In all 440 cases have changed hands, of which 381 have been bought for the United States, 51 for England and the Continent, and eight for account of speculators. The late advance in prices is owing partly to diminishing stocks in primary markets and partly to unfavourable news from the interior, the weather having put a stop to all spring sowings. Although sellers may have been too hasty in advancing their limits, for consumers do not respond as quickly, still the failure of the spring sowings and the exhausted stocks fully warrant them in doing so now, and it is probable that buyers will be forced to pay very high figures later on. The arrivals to date amount to 3,188 cases, against 1,478 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 3,360, against 1,387 cases. The stock in first and second hands is now 1,159 cases, against 2,328 at even date last year, and in Constantinople 106, against 380.

Phenacetin is in steady demand, and prices are firm at the recent higher scale of prices.

Pimento.—Quiet at auction, where sales were made without reserve at 2½*d.* to 2 11/16*d.* per lb.

Platinum.—Towards the close of last year platinum became extremely scarce, not only because of some falling-off in the supply from Russia, but because of the steady increase in actual trade-requirements. The price then rose to the unprecedentedly high level of 7*l.* 10*s.* per oz. This figure was maintained until a week or two ago, but it has since been reduced to 6*l.* 10*s.* per oz. It is obvious, therefore, that there are signs of some relief from the recent scarcity, and buyers are not so keen in releasing new orders. A month or so ago it was rumoured in the German press that the price in Russia—the chief source of supply—had been reduced owing to new discoveries having been made, but this was discredited in this market, which was unaffected. Just lately, however, prospecting in Canada has apparently led to the discovery of notable deposits, so that additional supplies may soon become available from that quarter. This is doubtless responsible for the reduction just made and confirmed by leading London interests. Meanwhile it is not generally anticipated that the price will be further substantially reduced yet awhile, unless the world's output shows signs of keeping pace with consumption. The shrinkage in the Russian production was first due to the scarcity of labour, owing to the war with Japan and the consequent increase of wages through the political unrest and strikes, and also to the impoverishment of the deposits which were worked out in years past. The cost of working was thus considerably increased, inasmuch as a larger number of hands were required to extract greater quantities of low-grade ores. From other European countries only diminutive quantities have been obtained, while very little could be secured from South America. The uses of platinum have multiplied. For electric lighting, the manufacture of jewellery—in connection with the mounting of diamonds—dental purposes, and in connection with the chemical industry and the working of motor-cars, there is a large demand for platinum. In years gone by the price of this precious metal was as low as 20*s.* per oz.

Quicksilver is steady at from 6*l.* 16*s.* to 7*l.* per bottle as to holder.

Shellac is firm, with a small spot trade on the basis of 215*s.* per cwt. for fair TN Orange. Fine Orange marks are steady at 240*s.* to 245*s.* on the spot. A C Garnet is 200*s.* and GAL 190*s.* spot.

Soda Nitrate is dearer at 11*s.* 9*d.* for ordinary, and 12*s.* for refined on the spot.

Spermaceti.—A sale of 30 cases Chilian refined has been made in Liverpool at 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb.; for refined American the spot price is 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Sulphur.—There is likely to be no change in the situation in Sicily until the election of the new Board of Directors in June. The Consorzio has now settled with the proprietors of the mines for their first delivery of brimstone, paying them in full, with the exception of the deduction of a small quota for expenses. The Bank of Sicily has been authorised to issue another ten millions worth of paper in aid of the industry, and, in view of the plentiful supply of money, there appears to be no prospect of cheaper prices in the near future.

Taraxacum is still very dear, owing to scarcity. Foreign for next autumn delivery is quoted 38*s.*, c.i.f. terms. The market is easier in the United States, as parcels to arrive from Europe are offered at 20c. per lb., which is 10c. below the price asked in New York.

Turmeric.—Good bright Madras finger is steady at 29*s.* to 30*s.*. Bengal is quoted 20*s.* to 21*s.*, and new crop is offered at 15*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f. Sales of Cochin split bulbs have been made at 11*s.* 6*d.* spot, and at 9*s.* c.i.f. for quantity.

Vanilla.—At auction on Wednesday the small supply of 96 tins was offered, and practically all sold at higher prices.

London Drug-auctions.

After an interval of four weeks the usual fortnightly drug-auctions were resumed to-day, when sixteen brokers brought forward catalogues representing practically all the leading staples. Comparatively few sales were made, however, and the tone throughout was dragging. Cape aloes realised an advance of 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* Asafetida sold well, with good competition. Balsam tolu was in good demand at firmer rates. Buchu-leaves steady. Sumatra benzoin was irregular, but Siam sold at an advance. Cardamoms were 1*d.* to 2*d.* easier; the bulk of the offerings being withdrawn however. Dragon's-blood sold at an advance, and for gamboge firm rates were paid. Myrrh neglected; full rates were paid for nux vomica. Peppermint oil declined 1*s.* 3*d.* on forced sales; rhubarb was quiet, but prices are firmer privately. Sarsaparilla was much lower. Beeswax was mostly bought in. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold
Albumen	1	0
Aloes—		
Cape	31	31
Curaçao	50	25
Socotrine	20	0
Zanzibar (cs.)	11	0
Ambergris	3	1
Ammoniacum	40	0
Aniseed	77	0
Annatto-seed	79	0
Araroba	4	0
Areca	12	3
Argol (Cape)	4	0
Asafetida	263	8½
Bael fruit	2	0
Balsam—		
Copaiba	7	0
Tolu	24	24
Bay rum	3	0
Benzoin—		
Palembang	187	0
Siam	47	21
Sumatra	134	15
Buchu	22	17
Calumba	209	108
Camphor (crude)	4	0
Camphor powder	8	0
Canella alba	12	0
Cannabis indica	23	0
Cardamoms	590	176
Cascara sagrada	90	0
Cascarilla	34	0
Cashew nuts	2	0
Cassia fistula	2	2
Chiretta	43	10
Cinchona	60	32
Coca-leaves	40	38
Colocynth	39	0
Cubebs	57	0
Cumin-seed	46	0
Cuscus	66	0
Cutch	60	0
Cuttle-bone	126	60
Dill-seed	200	0
Dragon's-blood	26	3
Elemi	55	0

	Offered	Sold
Ergot	19	0
Euphorbium	25	20
Fennel-seed	341	0
Galls	29	0
Gamboge	6	5
Golden seal	1	1
Gum arabic	126	20
Honey—		
Australian	9	0
Calcutta	125	125
Californian	18	0
Cuban	35	0
Honolulu	282	76
Jamaica	94	12
Ipecacuanha—		
Cartagena	12	2
Johore	1	0
Matto Grosso (Rio)	20	2
Minas	11	8
Irish moss	10	0
Kino	6	0
Kola	16	1
Lime-juice (pns.)	16	0
Mangrove-bark	33	0
Mastich	5	0
Menthol	10	5
Myrrh	96	6
Nux vomica	96	96
Oil—		
aniseed, star	1	0
cajuput	10	0
chaulmoogra	5	0
cinnamon	31	31
citronella (Java)	17	17
clove	2	0
cod-liver (Jap.)	83	0
(Newf.)	20	0
(Norw.)	10	0
eucalyptus	47	0
lemongrass (cs.)	46	0
lime	8	4
peppermint	43	30
Oil, pimento	5	0
Olibanum	88	0
Orange-peel	37	0
Orchella weed	22	0
Papain	4	0
Puree	2	0
Rhubarb (China)	32	8
Salep	3	0
Sandalwood	8	0
Sarsaparilla—		
grey	39	39
Honduras	3	0
Lima	36	36
Mexican	10	0
native	11	11
Scablac	49	0
Scammony root	89	0
Senna and pods—		
Alex.	73	0
Mecca	9	0
Tinnevelly	254	168
Soy	50	0
Squill	10	*2
Sticklac	6	0
Sugar of milk	8	0
Tamarinds (E.I.)	35	*5
(W.I.)	27	27
Tonka beans	16	0
Turtle (dried)	22	0
Wax (bees')—		
Australian	3	1
East Coast African	1	0
East Indian	75	0
Egyptian	8	8
Granada	1	0
Italian	5	5
Jamaica	14	5
Madagascar	288	10
Morocco	4	0
Spanish	13	0
Zanzibar	8	2
Yellow berries	26	0

* Sold privately.

Aloes.—Much dearer. Fifteen cases Cape aloes sold at an advance of 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per cwt., good bright hard realising 37*s*. to 38*s*., fair seconds, part drossy, 36*s*., dull and drossy seconds 34*s*. to 34*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Good hard hepatic Zanzibar in skins were bought in at 85*s*., and for Socotrine in kegs 95*s*. was wanted. Fifty boxes Curaçao partly sold at 57*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for very fair liver, and 45*s*. to 47*s*. 6*d*. for dull brown; black capey were bought in at 45*s*.

Areca.—Three bags dried split Ceylon realised 15*s*. per cwt.

Asafetida.—A new parcel imported *via* Aden mostly sold at somewhat irregular but full-up prices, including good pale, part almondy block at 90*s*., small to bold dark reddish brown almonds at 67*s*. 6*d*. to 70*s*., fair pale and pinky, partly blocky and stony, 65*s*.; soft run 60*s*., and earthy blocky at 55*s*. per cwt.

Balsam Tolu realised firm prices, twenty-four packages selling at 1*s*. for very fair, slightly softish balsam; 11½*d*. for slightly drossy, and 11*d*. for drossy.

Benzoin sold at irregular prices. Eight cases of common Sumatra thirds realised 90*s*. per cwt., and 5 cases ordinary false packed thirds sold at 5*l*. to 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; and ordinary seconds at 6*l*. 15*s*. Fair Palembang seconds were limited at from 42*s*. 6*d*. to 45*s*. Siam was dearer; two cases of small almonds in block sold at 11*l*. 15*s*. per cwt., being about 30*s*. above private valuations, and twelve cases of pale grains and small almonds in shivery block sold at 9*l*. 5*s*. Brown dust and siftings realised 6*l*. 5*s*., and low dark dust in hard block at 77*s*. 6*d*. A case of fine, bold, pale, free, old-fashioned almonds realised 28*l*. per cwt.

Buchu.—Steady, with sales of fair round greenish at 9½*d*. to 10*d*., and yellowish at 8*d*. per lb; sales have also been made privately.

Calumba.—Fifty-two bags of fair natural sorts sold cheaply at 10*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. A further 107 bags of fair bold yellowish sorts sold at 11*s*. per cwt. subject to approval.

Cardamoms.—The bulk of the offerings were bought in, but where sales were effected prices were 1*d*. to 2*d*. lower. The following rates were paid :—Ceylon-Mysores, extra bold, pale, 2*s*. 10*d*.; medium to bold, pale, 2*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 7*d*.; bold, pale, long, 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 4*d*.; bold palish, 1*s*. 11*d*. to 2*s*.; medium pale, 1*s*. 9*d*. to 1*s*. 10*d*.; small pale, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.; bold splits, 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.; brown and split, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*.; and seed, 1*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*. per lb.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to March 18 were as follows: 1907, 139,012 lb.; 1906, 169,493 lb.; 1905, 176,161 lb.; 1904, 211,897 lb.

Cascara Sagrada.—The limit for ninety bags from Yokohama was 40*s*. per cwt.

Cassia Fistula.—Two bags sold at 18*s*. per cwt.

Chiretta.—Ten bales realised 3½*d*. per lb.

Cinchona.—A parcel of thirty-two serons sold at 6¼*d*. to 7¼*d*. for Huanuco, and 8*d*. for small broken Loxa; twenty-eight bales of Guayaquil bark were bought in at 8*d*.

Coca-leaves.—Thirty bags ordinary brown broken shrivelled Ceylon sold at from 3¾*d*. to 4¼*d*. per lb.

Cuttlefish-bone sold at lower prices. Sixty bales of fair palish Bombay bone realised 1¾*d*. for half and ¾*d*. broken; ¾*d*. per lb. was paid for sweepings.

Dragon's-blood was dearer, three cases of good bright seedy lump selling at 9*l*. to 9*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Ergot.—Three bags of bold, sound Portuguese were limited at 1*s*. 9*d*. per lb. Privately there is a fair inquiry, but buyers' ideas of value are considered too low. Russian is obtainable at 1*s*. 1*d*. spot, and new Spanish at 1*s*. 8*d*., c.i.f., which price prohibits business.

Euphorbium.—A lot of twenty-five serons common dusty sold without reserve at 7*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Fennel-seed.—For good green well-harvested seed 21*s*. was wanted.

Gamboge sold at firm rates, five packages of fair, slightly blocky, Siam pipe realising 17*l*. to 17*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

Golden-seal.—A barrel of sea-damaged sold without reserve at 4*s*. 3*d*. per lb. Privately the price for sound is 5*s*. 3*d*.

Gum Arabic.—Australian realised extraordinarily high prices, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. being paid for fair bold reddish, 91*s*. to 92*s*. for bold glassy, and 75*s*. to 80*s*. for block.

Honey.—Seventy-six cases of Honolulu sold without reserve at from 12*s*. 6*d*. to 13*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for ordinary brown liquid, and 125 cases of low brown Calcutta setting sold at 11*s*. Fair palish Jamaica set, in barrels, sold at 22*s*. 6*d*., and ordinary brown set 19*s*. per cwt. The sales in Liverpool include 75 packages Chilian at 29*s*. for Pile X., 24*s*. 6*d*. for Pile I., and 21*s*. 6*d*. for Pile II.

Ipecacuanha sold at easier prices; a bale of fair Matto Grosso sold at 7*s*. 10*d*., ordinary realising 7*s*. 7*d*., and sea-damaged 7*s*. 4*d*. Minas declined 1*d*., sound selling at 7*s*. 3*d*. and sea-damaged at 5*s*. 10*d*. to 6*s*. 3*d*. per lb.; about 8 bales were disposed of. Two cases slightly mouldy Cartagena realised 5*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 7*d*. A bale of London-picked Johore was bought in at 8*s*. per lb.

Kino.—Good genuine Cochin is held for 1*s*. per lb. Business has been done privately at 9*d*.

Kola.—One barrel of mouldy from St. Lucia realised 2½*d*. per lb.

Lime-juice.—Good pale unworked West Indian was bought in at 1*s*. 6*d*. per gal.

Menthol.—Five cases Kobayashi crystals were held at 8*s*. 6*d*. per lb., a bid of 8*s*. 3*d*. being refused. Five cases Yazawa sold without reserve at from 8*s*. 1*d*. to 8*s*. 2*d*. per lb.

Myrrh was in plentiful supply, but very little sold. Siftings realised 87*s*. 6*d*. and fair sorts 85*s*.

Nux Vomica.—Fair small to medium Madras buttons (55 bags) realised 9*s*. per cwt.

Oil, Cinnamon.—Ceylon leaf oil was limited at 2⅜*d*. per oz., and two cases of bark oil sold at 1*s*. 3*d*. per oz. A further 8 cases bark oil sold at 9*d*. to 9½*d*. per oz.

Oil, Citronella.—A lot of 17 cases pale Java of good test sold at from 2*s*. 5*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

Oil, Lime.—Good West Indian distilled sold at 3*s*. 1*d*. per lb.

Oil, Pimento.—Genuine West Indian was bought in at 6*s*. 3*d*. per lb.

Rhubarb.—Quiet in auction. Three cases small rough round horny High-dried with three-quarters good pinky

fracture sold at 11*d.*; medium to bold ditto, half good pinky fracture, half grey and dark, 11½*d.* Bold round Canton with three-quarters very fair pinky fracture realised 1*s.* 11*d.*, and medium to bold flat, slightly roughly trimmed, 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Privately the tone is firmer, the stocks of Shensi and Canton being extremely small, the supplies mostly consisting of round horny High-dried. Sales of fair medium round Canton have been made at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb. privately.

Salep.—Fine free tear was bought in at 4*s.* per lb.

Sarsaparilla.—Owing to the more liberal supplies on offer, prices of all descriptions met with a substantial decline; grey Jamaica being about 1*s.* 4*d.* cheaper; 39 bales realised from 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for part rough to good fibrous. Eleven bales of Lima-Jamaica, part coarse, realised 1*s.* 9*d.*; 16 bales sold at 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*, and 9 bales at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* Native Jamaica sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* for fair pale red, 1*s.* 7*d.* for common yellow, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for dull mixed.

Senna.—Tinnevelly sold at steady prices, including ordinary small specky at 1¾*d.* to 2*d.*; small common dark, 1½*d.*; bold and medium greenish, 2½*d.* to 3¼*d.* per lb.; pods 1½*d.* to 2½*d.*

Soy.—Fifty casks of ordinary Chinese were bought in at 1*s.* 7*d.*, duty paid.

Squill.—Small sales have been made privately at 1*s.* 2*d.*, which price was asked in auction for fair pale; New York quotes 10*d.*, c.i.f.

Tamarinds.—Twenty-seven barrels Barbados sold at 16*s.* per cwt. in bond for barely fair. Thirty-five cases of black Calcutta were held at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Wax, Bees'.—The bulk of the offerings was bought in. A few packages of Jamaica were disposed of at steady prices, including 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* for pale and yellow. Good Madagascar block was bought in at from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*; dark, part mixed block sold at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Eight bags Egyptian realised 6*l.* 15*s.* subject for part drossy, and a case of pale grey New Zealand sold at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Five bags Italian sold without reserve at 85*s.* per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

A generally steady trade continues to be transacted in the heavy-chemical market, and the tone all round keeps firm as regards values.

Sulphate of Ammonia is quiet, and is also a shade on the easy side, with nominal quotations as follows: Beckton, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*; London, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 15*s.*

Alumina-products.—An increased demand is to be noted in this department, both against existing contracts and miscellaneous demand. Prices all round are very steady, and seem likely to continue so. Crystal alum lump, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; lump in tierces, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton; and ground in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* per ton. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton in usual casks for ordinary strengths and with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs and ordinary extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake, 50*s.* to 55*s.* per ton, and aluminoferric 50*s.* to 60*s.* per ton, in accordance with quality, condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high-strength Al_2O_3 and purest quality is in heavier demand at 12*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.; ground, 38*s.* to 40*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, finest quality and high-strength Al_2O_3, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and second quality, 12*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* per cwt.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, April 10.

Arsenic still remains scarce and dear at 35*s.* per cwt.

Beeswax.—Arrivals of Chilian continue very light. Sales include 15 bags at 7*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

Castor Oil.—Owing to the lack of demand, and some holders forcing sales, the price of good seconds Calcutta has declined slightly to 3⅞*d.* on the spot, and for shipment values remain unchanged. First-pressure French on the spot is held for 3⅝*d.* to 3¾*d.*, and for shipment at 32*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b. Marseilles.

Coconut Oil continues steady at 45*s.* per cwt. net for French Cochin.

Copper Sulphate.—After a slight decline in price, market closes firm at 33*l.* per ton.

Ginger.—Considerable business has been done in African up to 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in transit.

Olive Oil.—Stocks continues light, and the available sellers are firm in their ideas.

Quillaia.—Owing to the heavy demand for export, prices have advanced considerably. The small stocks available are offering at 21*l.* to 22*l.* per ton.

Continental Markets.

Balsam Peru.—As no offers are to be had for shipment, the present high prices are being maintained, and spot goods have dwindled. Prime quality is still offered at 14½m. per kilo. in Hamburg, and synthetic Peruvian balsam is quoted 9m. per kilo.

Camphor.—There is nothing new to report in refined camphor. Want of offers of raw material and a growing sale promise high values for a long time to come. Last month America once more took large quantities from Hamburg, and the English makers generally are accepting no further orders.

Camphor Oil.—Genuine light white of 0.870 to 0.890 sp. gr. is again in strong demand, and where urgently wanted the high spot price of 200m. has to be paid, and even at that there is little to be had. Camphor-flowers cost to-day 1,010m. net cash, and artificial camphor is on limited offer at 1,000m. per 100 kilos. The celluloid industry is absorbing almost the entire production.

Iodine Preparations.—The demand has continued particularly active. It is not known whether this is to be ascribed to the rumour of an intended rise in iodine after April 1, or whether it is the result of unforeseen demand only. As far as can be judged, any change in a downward direction may be considered out of the question.

Ipecacuanha is quiet in Hamburg at 14½m. and Rio at 17¼m. to 17m., or perhaps a shade less.

Lycopodium.—Very little is now available in Russia, and firm prices must be expected until next crop. The values are 450m. in chests and 440m. in sacks for double sifted.

Potash Carbonate.—The insufficient supply of raw material has produced a much higher level of value, prices showing an increase of 4m. to 5m. per 100 kilos.

Safrol.—As a result of the continued dearth of camphor oil, safrol remains extremely dear, and soap-manufacturers find it difficult to obtain supplies.

Senega.—Western has been in good demand, and is to-day worth 495m. per 100 kilos. in Hamburg.

Vanillin is held firm at 32m. per kilo net cash in Hamburg, and there is a prospect of higher prices owing to the upward tendency of cloves.

Worm-seed.—The high price appears likely to undergo a further appreciation. Apart from a small harvest and great difficulty in buying, we are informed (says a Hamburg report) that with the object of improving the manufacture of Russian santonin the Minister of Trade and Industry has been asked to impose an additional export tax on worm-seed, and there is very good reason to believe that the same will come into force in a short time. Fine green is offered at 150m. per 100 kilos., and current goods at 147½m.

Gum Arabic.

The exports of gum arabic from Egypt in 1905 and 1906 were as follows:

To	1905		1906	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilos.	£ E.	Kilos.	£ E.
United Kingdom ...	1,374,155	34,159	985,343	20,000
British Possessions in Far East	133,048	3,344	—	—
France	1,677,517	40,471	1,513,314	30,834
Austria-Hungary ...	664,936	16,364	672,644	13,752
United States of America	1,230,830	30,518	1,942,016	39,823
Germany...	2,139,827	52,553	1,141,644	23,392
Belgium	940,947	23,156	—	—
Italy	349,104	8,517	289,435	5,860
Other countries	328,119	8,050	1,145,544	23,669
Total	8,838,483	217,132	7,689,940	157,330

Most of the above trade passed through the port of Suakin, but the new Port Sudan, the terminus of the Sudan railways, will in future absorb the bulk of this trade.

The importation of chemical products into Mexico during the fiscal year 1905-6 amounted in value to 774,427*l.*, against 707,600*l.* in 1904-5, an increase of 66,827*l.*

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Sonthampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(*From the "Trade-marks Journal," March* 20, 1907.)

"LUNG-VELOPER"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for surgical, etc., instruments. By J. E. Garratt, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 289,286, 289,287.

"EAU-BLIVIO"; for a medicine. By Dakin Bros., 83 Middlesex Street, London, E. 289,628.

"OLEOMA"; for a medicated preparation. By Farie & Co., Henderson Street, Bridge of Allan, N.B. 289,772.

"COLEO"; for medicated soap. By Colegate & Co., 55 John Street, New York, U.S.A. 289,947.

"PENETRENE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By T. H. Lloyd & Co., Leicester. 290,033.

"STOMCO"; for a medicinal powder. By W. C. Harvey, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. 290,369.

"LAM-BUTT"; for surgical appliances of rubber. By Lambert, Son & Watkins, 60 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E. 289,288.

"THERMASEP"; for miscellaneous metal goods (Class 13). By W. H. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W. 290,112.

"A. HARDING" (signature) and device of a key; for perfumery. By Alice Harding, Rose Cottage, Station Road, Eynsham. 287,837.

"NAMRONA"; for perfumery. By Namrona Mfg. Co., 10 New North Road, Huddersfield. 289,157.

"ROSEEN"; for perfumery (Class 48), but excluding perfumes. By D. Brown & Son, Ltd., Main Street, Donaghmore, Dungannon. 289,560.

"KENFLORYL"; for perfumery. By J. Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate. 289,773.

"J. G. F." (monogram); for perfumery. By J. Giraud Fils, Avenue St. Lorette 25, Grasse. 289,880.

"MOUSTA" on device of a soldier's head; for a moustache, etc., pomade. By Dixon, 42 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. 290,006.

"FLAG" and device thereof; for perfumery. By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 290,173.

(*From the "Trade Marks Journal," March* 27, 1907.)

"COMNASCOR"; for a pomade. By C. R. Brittain, 37 Brothertoft Road, Boston, Lincs. 290,427

"SAFFO"; for a dentifrice powder. By A. F. Collis (Bath Drug Co.), 11 Abbey Churchyard, Bath. 290,009.

"ZEMOLIA"; for toilet articles. By Leverett & Frye, Ltd., High Street, North Finchley, N. 289,756.

"VYNN-TEE" (label-device); for a mineral water. By J. B. Rowcliffe, Mersey Road, West Didsbury, Lancs. 289,509.

"OXO" (letters forming a square; no claim for "Ox"); for a fluid beef. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 289,268.

"GLAZIDE"; for photographic paper. By W. J. Williams, 42 Rutland Park Mansions, Willesden Green, N.W. 290,519.

"PAX"; for imitation nipples for use as infants' soothers. By George Griffin, 6 Broad Street Place, London, E.C. 289,921.

"PHAGOCYTIN"; for chemicals. By H. Rosenberg, 52 Wilmersdorferstr., Charlottenburg, Germany. 290,548.

"NUCLEOGEN"; for chemicals. By H. Rosenberg, 52 Wilmersdorferstr., Charlottenburg, Germany. 290,547.

"EUSEMIN"; for chemicals. By H. Rosenberg, Wilmersdorferstrasse 52, Charlottenburg, Germany. 290,546.

"SOLVINE"; for all goods in Class 3. By H. Everest, 66 Linton Road, Barking, Essex. 290,517.

"SANGULES"; for pills. By E. T. Mathers (Therma Drug Co.), 25 The Walk, Norwich. 290,363.

"SALVATOL"; for chemicals. By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 13 Briggate, Leeds. 289,932.

"C" device and two birds; for a cooling and teething powder. By W. H. Lawrence, The Bow Drug Stores, 39 Devons Road, Bow, E. 288,623.

"LAX-ETS"; for goods in Class 3 (excepting medicated soaps). By W. Gerson, 13 Edith Villas, West Kensington, W. 288,057.

"FOTORO"; for chemicals. By W. Taylor, 7 Red Lion Square, Heanor, Derbyshire. 290,244.

Proprietary Articles for Australia.

SIR WILLIAM LYNE, the Australian Minister of Commerce, is now in England in connection with the Colonial Conference, and he has been interviewed with regard to the working of the Commerce Act. Sir William is not able to add anything new to what has already been said on the subject, but he states that much of the irritation and misunderstanding which were at first felt has disappeared. The Commerce Act is the outcome of strong public opinion which has been steadily growing in Australia as to the necessity for legislation more fully to protect consumers and honest traders against falsely described and impure and unwholesome goods. Experience has shown that the power of the States of the Commonwealth to cope with such deceptions had been lamentably insufficient. Sir William again explained that it should not be necessary to disclose trade-secrets in order to state the character of the medicines imported. Where acknowledged trade-descriptions truly describe the goods they will be accepted; but many acknowledged trade-descriptions have been brought under notice which may be applied to any goods without indicating to the consumer the true character of the article so described. In such cases the descriptions cannot be accepted unless accompanied by a definite statement as to the character of the goods. So far as the basic principles are concerned in regard to imported goods, the Australian law is almost identical with the British Merchandise-marks Act. Both these laws require that any description applied to goods must be correct and so worded as to prevent a false impression being created by it. The interpretation of the Australian law in regard to the presence of English words on foreign goods is somewhat more stringent than the Merchandise-marks Act, particularly in connection with the suggestion of the origin of goods. It is believed, however, that the Australian view in this matter will materially benefit the British trader, since the necessity for stating the actual origin of foreign goods bearing English words is likely to induce merchants to trade in genuine British articles. As regards medicines containing alcohol, the contention that the statement of the quantity of spirit in such medicines discloses trade-secrets cannot be supported for one minute, since any person desiring to ascertain the proportion of proof spirit in any preparation can easily do so. The fact that the Customs always receive for duty-purposes information as to the amount of alcohol in preparations has no relation to the requirements of the Commerce Act and regulations, since the object of requiring the statement on the label applied to the goods is to advise consumers as to the nature of the goods they are purchasing. It may also be stated that this provision of the regulations has been found to be necessary in connection with many so-called medicinal preparations which have been found to consist almost entirely of spirits. It is considered that in these cases in which spirits are used for purely medicinal purposes in medicines there cannot be any hardship on manufacturers in requiring the proportion or quantity to be stated. The same principle would apply to those medicines containing the drugs mentioned in the Regulations [6 (2) (*b*)].

Sir William proceeded to say that misrepresentation has played a very large part in connection with the Commerce Act both in and out of Australia, but wherever and whenever the truth has been made known the force of public opinion in support of the law has been revealed. The marked difference between Australian and British law is that the former contains special authority to the Governor-General to insist upon certain prescribed goods, whether imported or exported, being described in a certain manner. This power has been exercised in connection with foods and drinks, medicines, apparel, jewellery, manures, seeds, and plants.

"A LITTLE learning is a dangerous thing: Drink deep, or taste not the *aperient* spring" So an American paper puts it.

CHEMICALS, drugs, and dyes to the value of $30,219 were imported into the Republic of San Domingo in 1906; those from the United States were valued at $20,443. French products were received to the value of $4,295, British $3,365, and German $1,889.

C

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE Senior Hon. Secretary of the Conference (Mr. E. Saville Peck) has sent us the research-list, which we give herewith. No additions have been made to the list, but eight items have been removed. Those who are willing to undertake any of the work are reminded that a fund exists from which grants can be made in aid of the expenses of researches.

Acacia.—An examination of commercial samples of the powdered gum is required.

Acidum Chromicum.—A method for the determination of chromic acid suitable for inclusion in the Pharmacopœia.

Aletris Farinosa.—The bitter principle of the rhizome requires investigation.

Ammonii Phosphas.—A rapid method for the assay of this salt.

Apomorphine.—Do solutions of salts of this alkaloid retain their potency after coloration has taken place?

Aromatic Waters.—A comparison of the quality and keeping properties of aromatic waters prepared by distillation of the drug with those of waters made by solution of the oil.

Bay-berries.—An examination of the bitter principles of the pericarps of bay-berries is required.

Belladonna, Stramonium, and Henbane.—Determination of the distribution of the alkaloid in the lamina, petiole, midrib, small and large stems.

Calendula.—To what principle is the bitterness of the flowers due?

Cannabis Indica.—Required, standard strengths for the official preparations of this drug and processes for their determination. Experiments are also needed to determine the difference in yield of resin, cannabin, and cinnabinol between the guaza of Bombay, the ganjah of Calcutta, and other commercial varieties of cannabis.

Chamomile.—Research upon the bitter principle of *Anthemis nobilis*. (See "Year-book," 1904, 266.)

Chloral Hydrate.—An improved method is required for the determination of the strength of solutions of this substance.

Cimicifuga Racemosa (*Actœa racemosa*).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of the plant owes its activity. (See "Year-book," 1885, 149.)

Compressed Drugs.—A report on the relative suitability of different varieties of starch for promoting disintegration of compressed tablets.

Damiana is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. The liquid extract of the leaves being extensively used, a thorough systematic examination of this drug is desirable.

Ergot.—Required, a method of determining the relative activity of the official preparations of ergot.

Euphorbia Pilulifera.—Required, a report upon the chemistry of this drug.

Fennel.—Fruits exhausted or partially so of essential oil and artificially coloured are met with in commerce. If used in making compound liquorice powder, how can they be detected?

Ferri Arsenas.—The official tests supply only the means of determining the amount of ferrous iron present. A simpler method than the published ones for the determination of the arsenic-content is much to be desired. (See "Year-book," 1903, 572.)

Glycerin.—Required, a good method for determining this substance in tinctures, liquid extracts, etc.

Hemidesmus Indicus.—The extraction and examination of the aromatic body.

Ipecacuanha, Liquid Extract of.—Experiments to determine whether the use of lime can be dispensed with in making this are required.

Jaborandi.—The leaves as imported are much mixed with stalks. Should the leaves be completely separated from the stalks for the making of official preparations? What is the ether-soluble alkaloidal strength of old leaves, young leaves, and stalks? The tinctures of this drug met with in commerce are likely to vary considerably in alkaloidal content. A report on commercial samples would probably prove instructive.

Liquor Sennæ Concentratus.—In this preparation the senna is exhausted by repercolation; in the liquor for preparing syrupus sennæ, B.P., a process of double maceration is employed. Which is the better method?

Litharge.—Examination of the litharge of commerce, more especially with a view to its suitability for pharmaceutical purposes, is required.

Mezereon-bark.—What is the chemical nature of the acrid principle of this bark?

Ointments.—An improved basis is wanted to replace ung. paraffin., B.P., the physical characters of which are unsatisfactory.

Oxydase.—The action of this and other ferments in inducing changes in galenical preparations, such as liquid extracts, etc.

Oxymel Scillæ.—What change, if any, takes place when heat is used for making this preparation?

Papaver Rhœas.—An examination of the red colouring matter of the petals is required.

Powdered Drugs.—Experiments on the approximate quantitative determination of the constituents of mixtures of powdered vegetable drugs by means of the microscope.

Proximate Analyses of the following drugs are required: *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, *Cassia fistula*, *Serenoa serrulata* (saw palmetto), *Arnica montana*, *Monsonia ovata*, and *Monsonia biflora*.

Quillaia-bark.—Experiments to determine the best menstruum for exhausting this bark for the purpose of making emulsifying agents.

Solids.—A method is required for the accurate determination of solids in spirituous preparations containing glycerin.

Strophanthus.—An examination of the published methods of separating the different active principles obtained from the seeds is needed with the view to recommending a standard process. (See "Year-book," 1898, 54, 162; 1899, 59; 1901, 167.) The seeds as met with in commerce are frequently mixed. Further information is desirable as to the active principles they severally contain.

Suppositories.—A method of emulsifying aqueous liquids with theobroma oil in the preparation of suppositories.

Tannin.—Comparative examination of the tannin at present in commerce (solubility in various solvents, moisture, etc.).

Veratrine.—Should a pure veratrine be included in the British Pharmacopœia rather than the mixture of alkaloids now official? If so, suggest a process for its purification.

Witch Hazel, Distilled Extract of.—The imported article varies much in character and properties. Required, an investigation upon this.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Archbutt, L., and Deeley, R. M. *Lubrication and Lubricants.* 2nd edit. $8\frac{3}{4}\times5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 560. 21*s.* net. (Griffin.)

Beaumont, W. M. *Injuries of the Eyes of the Employed, and the Workmen's Compensation Act.* $7\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 168. 5*s.* (H. K. Lewis.)

Bocquillon-Limousin, H. *Formulaire des Médicaments Nouveaux pour 1907.* $6\frac{3}{8}\times4$. Pp. 328. 3f. (Baillière et fils, 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris). [Information is given about the class of medicaments known as new remedies. The word "formulaire" is hardly used in the same sense as the English equivalent—formulary. "Information" would more nearly convey the scope of the book to an English reader. Descriptions and the therapeutic properties are given of some hundreds of new remedies, such unfamiliar drugs as the following being dealt with among others: Acidol, equisetum, gadose, kastanol, lactagol, mergal, parisol, phyline, trypanroth, and turcine.]

Cuthbertson, C., and Metcalfe, E. P. *On the Refractive Indices of Gaseous Potassium, Zinc, Cadmium, Mercury, Arsenic, Selenium, and Tellurium.* 4to. swd. 1*s.* (Dulau.)

Heriot, T. H. P. *Science in Sugar-production.* $10\times6\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 116. 6*s.* net. (N. Rodger.)

Lowson, J. M. *Second Stage Botany.* 2nd edit. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 472. 3*s.* 6*d.* (Clive.)

Lunge, E., and Dukes, B. *Critical Notes on Mr. Lloyd-George's Patents and Designs Bill.* $8\frac{1}{4}\times5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 48. 1*s.* (Stevens, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.)

Poynting, J. H., and Thomson, J. J. *Text-book of Physics: Properties of Matter.* 4th edit. 9×6. Pp. 236. 10*s.* 6*d.* (Griffin.)

The Medical Annual. A Year-book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index, 1907. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* net. (Simpkin.)

The third edition of vol. ii., Part 3, of Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis" is just ready for publication. The subjects dealt with are: Acid derivatives of phenols, aromatic acids, resins, and essential oils. Much of the work of revision has been done by Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.C.S., deputy agricultural analyst for Monmouthshire and the county borough of Newport. With the issue of this volume the complete revised work in eight volumes is now procurable from the publishers, Messrs. J. & A. Churchill.

Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Chinese Camphor.

Sir,—Referring to your remarks on the testing of camphor-flowers as given in our "Analytical Notes" (*C. & D.*, March 30, p. 482), we would like to point out that the particular sample of flowers was bought from one of the leading makers. On our drawing their attention to this low rotation, they repudiated our inference that it might contain synthetic camphor, and stated that the particular batch was obtained from some camphor which had come from the mainland of China, and that they found that such camphor has a lower dextro-rotation than is generally found. From this explanation of theirs it would appear that a slightly lower dextro-rotation does not necessarily indicate the presence of artificial camphor.

Yours truly,
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Liverpool, April 9. (J. Herbert E. Evans.)

Linaloe Oil.

Sir,—In the note on this subject by Mr. W. H. Simmons (*C. & D.*, March 30, 1907, p. 496) the author makes an unwarrantable assumption with regard to statements made by us in a previous article (*C. & D.*, April 7, 1906, p. 544). We did not profess to have devised a new method for the estimation of linalol, but showed that fractionation experiments proved that linaloe oils of commerce do not now contain anything like 90 per cent. of that body.

The process recently recommended by Bonlez, on which Simmons bases his observations, has not at present been generally accepted. In fact, our experiments with samples of undoubted purity do not confirm his results. With the introduction of another substance, such as turpentine, which is not unaffected by acetylation, complications must of necessity occur, and it is quite possible that more serious errors may result than in the direct method. The matter requires careful investigation before Bonlez's method is generally adopted.

The figures recorded by Bonlez are absurdly low. His experiments tend to show that oils which yield only 40 to 50 per cent. of linalol by the direct method (figures which we consider too low for pure oils) may contain 80 to 90 per cent. of linalol. Such a large discrepancy in the two methods cannot be attributed to destruction or loss of linalol during acetylation, and indicates that the new method is unreliable.

The fact that linalol is destroyed to some extent by acetylation was not left out of our calculations, and the object of our note was to show that linaloe oils which gave 75 to 80 per cent. of linalol by the ordinary direct method are no longer met with in commerce. The older figures recorded in books of reference are based on the direct method of acetylation with acetic anhydride and fused sodium acetate. This method is still the one in general use.

We are extending our experiments in order to give the new method a fair trial, but up to the present we are unable to accept it as reliable or accurate.

E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.
C. T. Bennett, B.Sc., F.C.S.

Copaiba.

Sir,—Reference has been made (*C. & D.*, April 6, p. 521) to the present scarcity of copaiba, the prevalence of adulteration, and the stringent requirements of the United States authorities. In a paper read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society a few years ago (*C. & D.*, March 16, 1901) we described the different varieties of copaiba of commerce and suggested certain standards for the balsam, essential oil, and resin respectively, and these, we believe, are consistent with pure samples. We further suggested that a maximum limit should be adopted for the volatile oil instead of a minimum, as required by the British Pharmacopœia, 1898. A maximum of 50 per cent. has now been adopted in the new United States Pharmacopœia.

With reference to the essential oil we find that there is a great variation in optical rotation, but samples with a higher figure than $-25°$ usually give a reaction for gurjun balsam, and those with a low rotation may be judged to contain African copaiba. We consider that the limit $-5°$ to $-25°$ will cover practically all samples of genuine copaiba. Our suggested standards might be supplemented by a maximum figure for acid-resins in order to exclude colophony, but it is necessary to take into account at the same time the percentage of volatile oil in the particular sample.

John C. Umney.
48 Southwark Street, S.E. C. T. Bennett.

The Metric System and the Word "Mil."

Sir,—As the Bill for rendering the metric system compulsory has just been rejected by Parliament, it may be appropriate to consider our present position in regard to that system. There is no need to go into historic details. Suffice it to say that the system is French, that the fundamental standard from which all the other denominations of weights and measures are derived, is the metre. This metre was derived from the 10,000,000th part of a quadrantal arc of a meridian on the earth's surface, and is almost exactly so, but the actual standard is a bar of platinum measured at 0° C. The standard kilogram is derived from the weight of a cubic decimetre of pure water at 4° C., but the actual standard is a platinum weight, which may differ by a very minute fraction from the theoretical standard. It is supposed to be possible that the metal bar might alter to a measurable extent by setting or contracting, and that the standard of mass might suffer slight abrasion. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that it is well to have a natural standard to fall back upon, and to have a simple relation between the standard of length and the standard mass. A catastrophe (natural or revolutionary) which should destroy the standards and authentic copies, may be very remote, but it is not impossible. Next to the great facility which the decimal divisions present in all manner of calculations, nearly every writer on the subject has commented on the advantages of a simple relationship between the standards of volume and mass. The cubic decimetre of water at 4° C. forms the kilogram. This measure is called the litre. The thousandth part of a litre is a millilitre, and is identical with a cubic centimetre. So say all the books on physics and chemistry to which I have referred, and so says the British Pharmacopœia of 1885. In the Pharmacopœia of 1898 we at once notice a difference: 1 cubic decimetre is said to be = 0.99984 litre; 1.00016 cubic centimetre is said to be = 1 millilitre. If these statements are correct, the symmetry and beauty of the metric system as originally understood must be regarded as considerably impaired. The difference apparently arises from the litre being legally defined as the volume of 1 kilogram of water at 4°, instead of being the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ metre, as originally declared. One would hardly anticipate that the standard weight would differ by so much as 2.5 grains from the weight of the volume of water from which it is theoretically derived, yet that is the inference from the volume relations above given. Of course, it has been for many years customary, and the Pharmacopœia recognises the fact, to employ measures graduated at 15.5° C. This custom arose from the much greater convenience of weighing at the ordinary temperature instead of at 4° C., both in graduating and verifying the measures used in volumetric analysis; while so long as the measures used for this purpose are true to one another it is of no consequence at which

temperature they have been graduated. Not only so, but for the smaller measures, such as pipettes, the difference in volume for water at 4° C. and at 15.5° C. is inappreciable, and less than the ordinary error in reading and delivering contents. It may be open to doubt whether the British Pharmacopœia is well advised in giving those differences between "cubic measures" and "measures of capacity." The expression "cubic centimetre" is in almost universal use; "c.c." is employed in all journals to which I have occasion to refer, except one. As the U.S.P. says :

> The term milliliter is rarely used, but cubic centimeter is generally employed to describe the one-thousandth part of a liter. Cubic centimeter is synonymous with the term milliliter.

There is one obviously weak thing which should be remedied in the next edition of the B.P. A gram is defined as "the weight of one millilitre of water"; while a millilitre is defined as " the volume of 1 grm. of water." These will hardly pass as definitions.

As to the use of the word "mil," a speaker at one of the London meetings not long ago rather indicated that it is legally imposed on us, and that we cannot choose but use it. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures in Edinburgh has received no such instruction. I suspect that the supposed enactment amounts to nothing more than this : you may employ the word "mil." and engrave it on a measure as a contraction for millilitre, just as you may use "c.c." as a contraction for cubic centimetre. In Canada and in U.S.A. the word "mill" is used to signify the tenth of a cent. When the subject of a decimal coinage for this country was discussed, now many years ago, it was generally agreed that the thousandth part of a sovereign would be called a "mill." Wherefore it is fairly evident that when we come round to adopt a decimal system, we shall have either the "mil" or the "mill," whether we adhere to the sovereign or accept the almighty dollar. No doubt, we have a pound sterling, and a pound avoirdupois; but it is better not to have the same word signifying different things, when you can easily avoid it. Another point is this : one might be disposed to accept "mil," "decimil," etc., for use in dispensing by the metric system, and yet not at all approve of these expressions in a scientific paper, which would probably be copied in America and might appear translated in a Continental journal. Even when one has what he thinks a rather clever idea—say, for renaming a series of compounds—he usually only suggests the proposal : he does not attempt to enforce it in every available manner, but waits patiently until his proposal receives general authoritative approval.

Edinburgh. D. B. Dott.

Export Orders.

The examples of queer English from abroad, which were printed in the Merchant Shippers' issue of the *C. & D.*, brought us the following fresh examples from the *Iron-Ox Remedy Co.* :

Anam aboe, 20 2 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I have had the pleasure to put this a short information before You that when I was reading a passage of the "West African Mail" that you the most ever best manufacturer of export much medicines in London therefore I beg most respectively to ask you to be good enough and forward me the returning Mail steamer Your General assorters samples of Tonic Anaema medicins so To see and make a selection for order at the same moment. As I am a new merchant I believe by all means without failure to send me the samples and oblige Awaiting to receive from shortly as quick as possible. I beg to remain Sir,

Ccbina & Quacoe (Bros.).

Yakootpora, Hyderabad (Deccan), India.

Gentlemen,—Please send me your free Gratis as I have got that thing as written in a newspaper to write for free sample and gratis at an early date. Yours faithfully,

L. S. R. P.

Aveinm 4th 1903, *via* Obuassi, December,

to Remedy Co.

Dear Sir,—Having been highly recommed to me by a certain friend of mine that you are the best manufactureds of Oxparts goods therefore I sending you one shilling stamp that you may see and sent me sampls and list that I may see and made my indents as quick as possible Hoping you will not fail by my requesting. I remain,

I am yours obedient,

Kosi Jom.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

K. B. (83/55).—As we have not before us the terms of your shop-agreement, we cannot say whether you or the landlord is liable for the plate glass; but the fact that during a part of the tenancy the landlord paid the insurance suggests that the liability is his.

J. S. (84/52).—If it is the composition of your proprietary that you want to protect, keep the formula entirely to yourself; if it is the name or get-up, take advantage of trade-marks registration, for which see the *C. & D. Diary.* If neither of these courses covers what you want, please tell us more specifically.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

E. C. (68/73).—Cocaine Injection.—Dental injections of cocaine are made of the strength of 1 per cent., and the precaution is taken not to inject more than half a grain of cocaine at a sitting, or dangerous symptoms may be expected. The pharmacopœial method of making the injection should be followed. The cocaine is often replaced by eucaine and combined with adrenalin for dental use.

H. P. R. (62/43).—Lanoline Pomade.—The remedy for the hardness of the lanoline pomade is to increase the quantity of almond oil.

Barracks (72/73).—Toilet Lanoline.—As you speak of *the* formula in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," it is evident you are not using the new edition of that work. Here is one of the newer recipes :

Lanolini hydrosi	ʒiij.
Glycerini amyli	ʒiv.
Acid. salicylici	ϑj.
Spt. rosæ	ʒss.

M. S. A.

J. D. (73/9).—Genuine Russia Leather is curried with birch-tar alone or mixed with the usual fats, but the sample you send is not so curried, being faintly perfumed with the essential oil of birch-tar. This oil is now largely used by curriers. Presumably you used birch-tar itself, which is rather empyreumatic. Very little of the essential oil goes a long way—indeed, it suffices to keep the finished skins for some time in a cupboard containing at the bottom a small dish of the oil.

O. T. (75/26).—Pharmacy in the Argentine.—Unless you have a knowledge of Spanish and of Spanish pharmacy you cannot expect to do much in the drug-trade in the Argentine until you have been a few years there. Business is good, and is in the hands of registered pharmacists. An English qualified chemist would be admitted to the examination for chemists' assistants, and with that qualification some go into business, hiring a person with the higher qualification to act as nominal owner. The curriculum required for the higher qualification involves several years at a university. The Minor examination certificate does not entitle the holder to registration in the Argentine. The assistants' examination is not quite so stiff as the Minor, but the percentage of failures in it is higher than in the Minor, so that the standard is well maintained.

S. R. F. (67/48).—Eggs as Bird-food.—Eggs are prepared for use as bird-food by being hard-boiled and pressed through a metal sieve.

Curler (66/67).—Hair-curling Powder :

Dried carbonate of sodium ...	ʒx.
Powdered acacia	ʒiv.

Mix. Divide into ¼-oz. packets, and direct the contents of a packet to be dissolved in a teacupful of hot water for use.

A. B. (67/47).—Optical Examinations.—See *C. & D.*, Educational Number, 1906 (August 11), also a note in the issue for January 19 of this year (p. 101).

C. T. C. (66/69).—Professor Boyes' Soap Solution for blowing bubbles.—This was last given in the *C. & D.*, February 3, 1906, p. 205.

A. M. (Johannesburg) (67/15).—The little problem of paper-cutting is one you can solve in a few minutes by folding up a sheet of white demy

PART-TIME Assistant; London; aged 28. 224/37, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Temporary Manager; disengaged. Bates, Chemist, 53 Lexden Road, Colchester.

LOCUM or permanent; Retail or Surgeon's; moderate terms. "W.," 11 Bonar Road, Peckham, S.E.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; brisk West-end and Store experience. Roberts, 5 Castle Villas, Stroud, Glos.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; excellent references; disengaged "Caius," 8 Sedlescombe Road, Fulham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 27; outdoors; experienced Counterman. "Hæmoglobin," 44 Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N.

LOCUM; 36; good all-round experience; abstainer; gentlemanly; good references. "M.," 56 Brunswick Road, Leyton.

PART-TIME; qualified; 30; disengaged afternoons and evenings; outdoors. "Student" (225/7), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; disengaged; 46; height 5 ft. 8 in.; good all-round experience. 224/15, Office of this Paper.

24; Photography; Prescribing; varied experience; abstainer; reliable. "Pharmacist," 12 Cross Street, Finsbury.

DISPENSER or Branch Manager; qualified; 33; married; present position 4 years; permanency. 225/1, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 7 years last situation; disengaged; 32; married. "Trinol," 6 Sydney Road, Gosport.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 28; tall; with North and South experience; Photographic; North preferred. Apply, 224/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, single, active man seeks permanency, with view to small interest; town or country; any class trade. "Genuine" (224/14), Office of this Paper.

MANAGEMENT required by qualified Chemist; doubled turnover of business in 19 months. If you require a business worked up write 224/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, experienced Prescriber desires permanency; Manager Branch; Assistant (or widow); abstainer; disengaged. 224/32, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 28; experienced, Dispensing; Counter; thorough Photographic knowledge; permanency or season; outdoors. "Metol" (224/25), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 32; Hall qualification; first-class City and Provincial experience in England and Ireland; abstainer; outdoors preferred. 224/1, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 29; good Dispenser; Prescriber; knowledge of Photography and Sight-Testing; South London preferred. "Manager," 55 Jenner Road, Stoke Newington, N.

ASSISTANTS, 2 unqualified (21), London experience, require situations in same Provincial town, not necessarily in same shop. Full particulars, "Reliable" (223/28), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER.—Qualified Chemist requires situation; thoroughly experienced, capable, and reliable; first-class Salesman, Prescriber, and Dispenser; aged 35; excellent references. 223/22, Office of this Paper.

SMART, reliable Assistant; Prescriber; Extractor; Photography; accustomed to quick Cash trade; capable of taking management; 5 years' reference; tall. Address, Jacks, c/o Llewellyn, Chemist, Cheltenham.

A SMART, thoroughly experienced Branch Manager desires berth where ultimate gradual succession or some interest might be attained; could bring good selling Specialities; excellent references. "Spes" (227/9), Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETORS of "neglected" and other Businesses!—Being desirous of a change, I shall be open to accept berth as Branch Manager about June 1; you will do well to write if you are on the look-out for a good man (unqualified); companies declined; London district preferred. 224/30, Office of this Paper.

SMALL Shop Management required by an educated and well experienced young man; aged 27; unqualified; Yorkshire district preferred; have always stayed well in previous situations, leaving only for the sake of improvement; a good offer is respectfully invited. "Trustworthy" (70/63), Office of this Paper.

AS Assistant, Manager, Locum, or permanent; all-round man; tall; good address; active Counterman, Dispenser, and Prescriber; London and Provincial, in Retail, Wholesale, and Laboratory; good references assured; locality no object; Manchester district preferred; married, no children; salary £2; suit gentleman or firm requiring hard-working, reliable, steady man. "Alpha," Sell's Advertising Agency, 93 Market Street, Manchester.

WHOLESALE.

TO take charge small Laboratory; good practical experience and references; unqualified. 222/15, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with wide experience and sound connection, highest references, is open to an engagement. "Beta" (213/15), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (22), of good education and character, seeks situation without counter work; low salary if advancement possible; good Pharmacist. "Mancunian," 81 Waterloo Road, South Shore, Blackpool.

IRELAND.—Gentleman, having good connection among Chemists, desires Commissions, Sundries, Perfumery, Soaps. 220/36, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, having exceptional qualifications and a sound commercial experience, desires re-engagement; aged 28. Apply, 220/21, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks situation in Wholesale Sundries; 8½ years' Retail experience; City preferred; best references. "H. C." (222/40), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; smart, energetic; good address; just completed 5 years' apprenticeship; good experience; Wet, Pill, Tablet rooms. "Smith," 4 Jesmond Terrace, Whitley Bay.

JUNIOR Assistant; Wet Counter preferred; aged 21; highest references; 6½ years' experience; North of England. H. Perkins, 4 Northumberland Road, Southampton.

JUNIOR wishes to Represent firm in London; 5 years' Retail experience; anything entertained; salary or commission. "Freeborn," 90 Graveney Road, Tooting, S.W.

SPECIALITIES, Proprietary Articles.—Gentleman, with successful experience in introducing above in North of England and Scotland, desires engagement. 86/37, Office of this Paper.

AS Representative of a good house for South Africa; many years' experience; large sound connection, and well known both in Africa and this country. "F. S." (222/29), Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN, middle-aged (as Representative), disengaged, would like to communicate with a good firm; energetic and thoroughly conversant; highest references. Apply, 224/26, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady (22) desires post, Chemist, Doctor, or Wholesale house; Shorthand, Typewriting, Dispensing, Bookkeeping; 5 years' experience with good-class Chemists. "M." (225/6), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller, qualified Chemist, excellent record as Salesman, good connection, wishes Represent Drug or other house; highest references; energetic and reliable; guaranteed increased returns for good house; first-rate training and methods. "Fortis" (226/20), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, qualified Chemist, wishes to Represent a well-known Drug or Speciality house; salary or good commission; at present visiting the principal towns of the North, Midlands, and West of England on business unconnected with the trade; he would have ample time to do thorough justice to any appointment undertaken. "Pax" (223/34), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTHING BEATS AN OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

for improving business. This is the one thing the demand for which never lags. Every Chemist who is in business can bring more business by becoming an expert Optician. How? By taking my Correspondence Course. Fee £2 2s. Particulars from

E. E. Bannister. *Practising Optician,* BLOXWICH.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—231 Camwal Ordinary 6s., 33 Preference, 13s.; 170 Bovril Ordinary, 21s. 1½d.; 10 Apollinaris Ordinary, £6 5s.; 200 Ilford Ordinary 10s. 7½d., 150 Preference 16s.; 250 A. J. White Ordinary 3s. 7½d., 200 Preference 10s. 6d.; 100 Mazawattee Ordinary, 10s. 1½d.; 100 Pears Ordinary, 31s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—100 J. C. & J. Field Ordinary.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

An Australian Chemist who manufactures a successful Proprietary Line, which appeals to the medical profession as well as the general public, will shortly be visiting London and Berlin, and would like to meet with manufacturers who are desirous of having a direct representative in Australasia. Advertiser has special agents in all the Australian States and New Zealand. Undoubted security can be given. Address letters to

"AUSTRALIAN" (74/22),
c/o London "Chemist & Druggist."

Re RICHARD STOCKDALE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pnrsuant to Statnte 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands npon or against the Estate of Richard Stockdale, late of The Pharmacy, Blundellsands, in the County of Lancaster, Chemist (who died on the 5th day of March 1907, and probate of whose will was on the 22nd day of March 1907 granted to Sara Stockdale, of Aireville, Blundellsands, in the County of Lancaster, and Frederick Stockdale, of Holly Mount, Burnley, in the said County of Lancaster, and to William Pearson, of Villa de Marley, Freshfield, in the said Connty of Lancaster, the executors therein named, by the Principal Registry of His Majesty's Court of Probate), are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 18th day of May 1907, after which day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Richard Stockdale among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims or demands of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 4th day of April 1907.

BARRELL & CO.,
Commerce Court, 14 Harrington Street, Liverpool,
Solicitors to the said Executors.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top connter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—Chemist's secondhand 12-ft. drug-fitting, drawers, cupboards, lockers, shelving, mirror poison-cupboard, cornice, 4-ft. dispensing-screen and counter, 8-ft. serving-connter, nnder-counter drawers, 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter case, perfumery case and desk, 6-ft. wall-case; all high-class condition; the lot £39 10s., bargain. Cheap house for alterations, window enclosures, glass facias, stall plates; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemist's Complete Shop Fitter, Shop-Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12-ft. handsome drug-fitting, with 60 mahogany-fronted, bevelled-edged labelled drawers, with pilasters, cornice, and shelves and lockers, £12 10s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £10; 7-ft. exceptionally handsome dispensing-screen, counter, and sponge-case, £14 10s.; and quantity of others at low prices. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, Goswell Road London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

£22.—Exceptional offer.—Complete Fittings for Pharmacy, consisting of drug-fitting (glass knobs and labels), mahogany-top counter, wall-case, dispensing counter and screen, mahogany and plate-glass; first-class condition; inspection invited. Call or write, Rndduck & Co., 262 Old Street, E.C.

SEE TO IT

that your handbill has a catchy headline, that the matter is well chosen and convincing. You can make it draw people to your shop if you go the right way about it. Send a postcard for samples.

5,000, 5/6; 10,000, 10/-; 20,000, 18/6. Cash with order.
Printed from your own wording. Carriage paid.

MARTIN NEWEY, 14 New St., Birmingham.

ABOUT WHITSUNTIDE.

My plans for this are nearly complete, and it is part of my methods to compel the people to come in my 240 clients' shops, when other chemists are like my name, SLACK. May I make YOU also busy at Whitsuntide? Specimens from over 200 testimonials and particulars free.

Bernard Slack 319 High Street, WEST BROMWICH.

Minor Experiences.

I Presented myself at Galen Place at the appointed time with many others of the craft. My first subject was dispensing with Mr. Shepherd, whom I found most courteous and obliging. My paper consisted of five items, as follows:

(1)
Send 200 c.c. of lin. terebinth.

(2)
Suppos. morph. B.P. Mitte vj.

(3)

Salol.	gr. x.
Pulv. tragacanth.	gr. v.
Tinct. hyoscyami	ɱxx.
Inf. buchu ad	℥j.

Ft. haustus.

(4)

Acid. salicylic.	2 per cent.
Ichthyol.	5 per cent.
Lanolini,	
Vaselini ... ... aa.	℥ss.

Ft. ung.

(5)

Hyd. c. cretâ	gr. ij.
Pulv. ipecac.	gr. ij.
Pil. coloc. et hyos.	gr. iv.
Ol. carui	ɱj.

Ft. pil. ij. Mitte xij. Silver.

I varnished the pills, but the silver did not take well.

After lunch came qualitative and quantitative analysis with Dr. Palmer Wynne. The salt in solution proved to be oxalic acid. I had to prepare N/10 potassium-permanganate solution, and with it determine the amount of real oxalic acid in sol. B. With this oxalic acid I had to determine the number of grams of real NaOH in 250 c.c. of the solution C. I had finished at 4.55 P.M., when Dr. Wynne came for my paper. I took great pains to make my notes clear and neat, ruling everything off, as I believe it is half the battle to give in a neat report.

I received my notice to attend the oral examination after a lapse of three days. My first subject was chemistry with Mr. White. He asked me to write down all the oxides I knew, and left me for fifteen minutes. Here was plenty of scope for me. Among them were SO_2, SO_3, NO, N_2O, PbO, PbO_2, BaO_2, H_2O_2, H_2O, ZnO. He asked me which are acidic and which basic; where does zinc act as acidic? I told him sodium zincate. Next he asked how I would make SO_2 and SO_3? What colour is PbO? The action of HNO_3 on Pb_3O_4 and of HCl on BaO_2 had also to be given; also how I would estimate H_2O_2. I had next to write all the derivatives of benzene, among them were acetanilide, and Mr. White asked me what it is. Then said I could go.

My next subject was pharmacy. Here I was asked what I meant by s.g., and how would I take the s.g. of a liquid? How are hydrometers read? I had to do a calculation with a pycnometer. What class of oils does castor oil belong to, and what is meant by a drying oil? How is castor oil expressed; its habitat and solubility in alcohol? How make reduced iron, and what kind of apparatus would I use? Write the equation for it. Then I had to tell all I knew about maceration and percolation, and how would I proceed in both instances. How make ext. bellad. liq. and percentage of alkaloids? Emp. bellad.: how make, and percentage of alkaloids? Several tinctures were mentioned so that I might state whether they are made by percolation or maceration. What use is the glycerin in glycerin. plumbi subacet.? Strength of liq. plumbi subacet. dil.? What regulations are necessary for the sale of tinct. bellad. and liq. epispasticus? Ingredients in lin. saponis, and how would I make mist. olei ricini?

My next subject was materia medica with Mr. Farr. He showed me an old flat piece of cinchona, marshmallow, colchicum-corms, hemidesmus, castor-oil seeds (how expressed), cinchona succirubra, coto, ginger (white and brown) —which would I prefer in pharmacy? Said the brown, as the white colour is due to the ginger being boiled in lime. I was also shown an old piece of scammony resin, which I mistook for guaiacum resin. What percentage of resin in the root, and B.P. tests for jalap tubers; give the B.P. test for purity of the resin; shown elemi and orange-peel (two kinds, shredded and whole)—which would I prefer?

My next subject was botany with Mr. Tansley. Asked me if I had seen a seed germinating: gave him a bean for example. What did I see? What use are the cotyledons? How do they differ from foliage and leaves? Why does a root grow down, and what influences govern it? Spoke about searching for food, gravitation, and negative heliotropism. What salts are needful in the soil? Shown section of plant under microscope (dicot. stem). What did I see? Shown trunk of tree, contrast between autumn and spring wood. Where is the cambium? Shown another trunk showing hard and soft bast. and another (monocot. this time) with scattered bundles. What are the scattered bodies, and what great class of foreign plants do they belong to? Shown butcher's broom and a capsule, but did not know the name of the plant. What kind of capsule is it? Asked if I knew any more capsules?

I was next called to prescription-reading with Mr. Finnemore. A calculation: how much hyd. perch. would I use to make ℥iv. of a solution 1-5,000? An English prescription to read; but could not make it all out. Two or three more Latin ones to translate into English, and then one abbreviated Latin prescription to read in full. Several doses, and then told me it would do.

After waiting about ten minutes, I was congratulated by the President. London. (18/12.)

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, April 15.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Professor Herbert Jackson on "Detergents and Bleaching-agents used in Laundry Work."

Tuesday, April 16.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. J. Humphrey on "The Compendium of Medicines—its Plan and Scope."

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Association, Grand Restaurant, Leeds, at 7.30 P.M. Dinner tickets (3*s.* 6*d.* each) from Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Broadhead (Batley) and Mr. Pickard (Ossett).

Wednesday, April 17.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. E. M. Nelson on "The Podura Scale." There will also be an exhibition of slides of foraminifera by Mr. A. Earland.

Public Dispensers' Association, Stono's Restaurant, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert. Tickets (1*s.* each) from Mr. S. H. Leadbeater, 21 North Cray Road, Bexley, Kent.

London Chemists' Association, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 3.30 P.M. Meeting of the General Purposes Committee.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Kingston Hotel, opposite Kingston Station, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting.

Altrincham Chemists' Association, Axe and Cleaver Hotel, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Thursday, April 18.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Ordinary meeting. The following papers will be communicated: "The Magnetic Rotation of Hexatriene, CH_2: CH.CH: CH.CH: CH_2, and its Relationship to Benzene and other Aromatic Compounds, also its Refractive Power, by Sir W. H. Perkin; "Aromatic Azoimides"—Part I., *p*-Hydroxyphenylazoimide, by Dr. M. O. Forster and Mr. H. E. Fierz; "The Action of Hydrogen Peroxide on Potassium Cyanide," by Dr. O. Masson; "The Action of Ethyl Oxalato on Thioacetanilide and its Homologues," by Dr. S. Ruhemann; "Measurements of the Velocities of Saponification of the *l*-menthyl and *l*-bornyl Esters of the Stereoisomeric Mandelic Acids," by Dr. A. McKenzie and Mr. H. B. Thompson; "Indican, Preliminary Notice," by Mr. A. G. Perkin and Mr. W. P. Bloxam; "Cupric Nitrite," by Professor P. C. Ray; "The Constituents of the Essential Oil of American Pennyroyal—Occurrence of a Dextromenthone," by Dr. M. Barrowcliff; "The Action of Tribromopropane on the Sodium Derivative of Ethyl Acetoacetate," by Mr. T. E. Gardner and Dr. W. H. Perkin.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association and Midland Sections of the Institute of Brewing and Society of Chemical Industry, Acorn Hotel, Birmingham, at 8 P.M. Joint smoking-concert. Mr. Thomas Tyrer in the chair. Tickets (1*s.* each) can be had from Mr. James A. Radford, 14 Union Street, Birmingham.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, Blackburn, at 8 P.M. Mr. Chas. Turner on "Water-analysis."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough on "The Formation of Minerals."

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Ballroom, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 8 P.M. Bohemian concert. Tickets from Mr. William Gill and Mr. E. E. H. Turton (Hon. Secretaries).

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association, Junior Section. Lecture by Mr. A. J. Ancliffe on "Some Elementary Points in Plant-structure."

Friday, April 19.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor C. S. Sherrington on "Nerve as a Master of Muscle."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 11.30 A.M. Mr. Peter Fenton, "Dispensing Notes"; Mr. David Gilmour on "The Future of the Pharmacist." At 1 P.M. adjournment for luncheon. At 2 P.M. private conference on "Legislative Proposals affecting Pharmacy" and "The Pharmacist and the Co-operative System."

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, Gervis Place, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on "Tablet-making," opened by Mr. S. Hardwick.

THE annual general meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians will be held on May 9 at the Chemists' Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London.

THE annual dinner of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 1. Tickets may be had from Mr. H. S. Durbin (Hon. Secretary), 19 Victoria Road, Surbiton.

THE Western Chemists' Association of London have arranged a whist-drive for April 24 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Tickets can be had from Mr. H. R. Proctor, 113 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

THE annual meeting and dinner of the North Kent Chemists' Association will take place on April 24 at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend. Mr. J. F. Harrington, Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., are expected to be present. Tickets (5*s.* each) from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—A special meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 8, in the Council Chamber of the Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, when, after a private meeting of the delegates, Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, solicitor, London, will give an address on "Some Recent Legislation affecting Chemists."

The Week's Poisonings.

FOURTEEN fatalities, seven of them suicides, are reported as having occurred during the past week. In every case a scheduled poison was the cause of death. Prussic acid or potassium cyanide in solution was responsible for the deaths of Richard Norman Lucas (46), a motor journalist who had become infatuated with La Milo; of Joseph Denham Seddon (42), a school-teacher at York; and of Mrs. Norah Baker, of Tralee. At the inquest on Mrs. Baker it was stated that she had been depressed for some time, suffering from insomnia. While living in the Imperial Hotel, Cork, she tried to procure prussic acid from Mr. Mayne, chemist, Pembroke Street, and also from Mr. Fielding's pharmacy, but was refused at both places. Eventually she obtained 2 dr. from Mr. Murphy, of Bridge Street, on the pretence that it was to poison a dog. She poisoned herself instead.—Samuel Hardy (61), of Brixton, took the contents of a sixpenny packet of Battle's Vermin-killer, and died of strychnine-poisoning. Strychnine also caused the death of Edward Charles Morgan, of Liverpool, who was found dead in a railway-carriage at Seacombe.—"Laudanum in overdose" was the reason assigned for the death of Rose Ellen Seed (40), of Leeds.—At the inquest on Charles Thornton Kent (57), of Ipswich, who died from opium-poisoning, the Coroner (Mr. H. M. Jackaman) observed that deceased, when purchasing the opium, informed the chemist (Mr. E. F. Miller) that he required it to use in a poultice for neuralgia. The bottle had contained 34 grains, but it appeared that the regulations that the poison should be supplied in a bottle rendered distinguishable by touch from the ordinary medicine-bottle had not been observed. That, however, was not a matter for the jury to inquire into, and, assuming there had been an infringement of the Pharmacy Act, the jury could take no legal cognisance, unless a breach of the Act had caused or accelerated death.—John McLean (28), a crane-driver, died in Dumfries Infirmary from the effects of laudanum, self-administered.—Elizabeth Gilman, wife of a tram-motorman at Birmingham, poisoned herself with oxalic acid.—At Coxloge, Durham, Elizabeth Bathurst (44), was poisoned by carbolic acid.—James Robinson (55), of Preston, drank a liniment in a fit of depression, and died from belladonna-poisoning.—Sidney Jennings (38), a bank clerk living at West Kensington, died after taking over 40 grains of mercuric chloride in tabloids.—Dr. Colin Campbell (35), of Winlaton, died from an overdose of morphine.—An overdose of cocaine, taken by hypodermic injection, caused the death of an unknown man at an hotel in Brixham.

DURING the seven months ended October 1906 Canada exported drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines valued at $4,986,000, compared with $3,805,000 in 1905 and $3,513,000 in 1904.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6*d*. is charged by us on any transaction of 3*l*. or less, and 1*s*. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

PILLAR dispensing-scales; particulars on application. Green, 108B Elgin Avenue, W.

MARBLE mortar with pestle, 1 gal. capacity; perfect; 10*s*. "Chemist," 46 Campbell Road, Maidstone.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offer for *C. & D.* from January? Can be posted Monday. "E. C.," 109 Egerton Road, Blackpool.

WILLS' materia cabinet, cost 5*s*. 9*d*., including carriage; also "B.P.," 1898; what offers? 221/1, Office of this Paper.

THE "Modern Physician," 5 vols., complete, excellent condition, cost 35*s*. net.; what offers? Hughes, 11 Carlton Terrace, Swansea.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

JOHNSON'S chloroplatinite of potassium, 15-grain tubes, 29*s*. per doz. 224/9, Office of this Paper.

SULPHONAL powder at 9*s*. 6*d*. lb., ¾ lb. 2*s*. 6*d*., carriage paid; guaranteed pure. Mann, 45 Rye Lane, Peckham.

FIVE 1-litre bots. amyl acet., 1 lb. toluene Kahlbaum, 1 gal. glycerin fusc., Hopkins; all unopened. Nicholson, Chemist, Chertsey.

FORMULÆ.

ICE-CREAM Formulæ.—I have the reputation of making the best ice-cream in the United States. I use no eggs, no gelatine, no cooking. My cream is rich, highly flavoured, smooth as velvet, heavy body. Ten gallons can be made in less than 20 minutes at a cost of 2*s*. per gal. Satisfaction guaranteed. Formulæ sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance for 8*s*. K. A. Bachman, Winona, Mississippi, U.S.A.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

MICROSCOPE, Leitz, 2 objectives, 2 eye-pieces, case, £5 10*s*.; bargain. Butterworth, 234 Tamworth Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BUSCH'S ¼-plate wide-angle aplanat lens, mounted in brass, revolving diaphragm, cost 28*s*.; what offers? Stearn Bros., Stowmarket.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

OVERSTOCKED.—One each 1*s*. 6*d*. and 4*s*. 6*d*. Terrol, 2*s*. 9*d*. James's blister, 2 4*s*. Moller's oil, 4 1*s*. 6*d*. James's blister; what offers? Frank Smith, Chemist, Norwich.

OVERSTOCKED.—1 doz. 1*s*. 9*d*. Koko, 15*s*. 6*d*.; ½ doz. Calox, 4*s*.; 1 doz. Maltico, 10*s*.; ½ doz. Oowana shaving, 3*s*.; 3 doz. 4*d*. Oowana, 7*s*. 6*d*.; 6 doz. 2-oz. vaseline, 9*s*.; ¼ oz. Codein, 3*s*.; 1 each 2*s*. 9*d*. size Cuticura Resolvent, Hearn's Bronchitis cure, Bovinine. 359 High Road, Wood Green, N.

½-lb. Bayer's sulphonal, guaranteed; 4 1*s*. 1½*d*. eczoline; 10 1*s*. 1½*d*. veterinary eczoline; 1 1*s*. 1½*d*. tablets; 3 3*s*. javol; 5 Oowana shaving roller; 4 Brandreth's pills, sugar-coated. 1*s*. 1½*d*.; 2 World's pills, 1*s*. 1½*d*.; 1 Bardsley's antibilious pills, 1*s*. 1½*d*.; 2 Harroline pills, 2*s*. 9*d*.; 2 Rossetter's hair-wash; offers wanted. Eastman, Forest Lane, Stratford.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale, p. 65.

EVANS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., 20 5-per-cent. preference shares; £5 10*s*. 219/13, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

REASONABLE offers desired for wall-case, 7 ft. high, 4 divisions, 11 ft. 9 in .long and 7 in. deep; also for set of drawers beneath same, 11 ft. 9 in. long, 2 ft. 3 in. high, and 14 in. deep; may be seen at any time. Shirtliff & Co., Chemist, Acton Hill, W.

COMPLETE fittings in fumed oak; handsome appearance and well made; drawers and shelves, 14 ft.; counter, 8 ft. 6 in.; dispensing-screen, 6 by 7 ft.; 2 counter-cases; splendid window enclosures; scales; 60 shop-rounds; 24 ointments; mirrors, etc.; new last year; £65; a rare bargain; particulars and photos sent. Pollard, Cullingworth, Yorkshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYPHONS, 1 gross 30 oz., plain, secondhand; guaranteed in working order; sample carriage paid on receipt of 1*s*. order. Kirkup, Chemist, Newcastle.

BOTTLES.—200 90-oz. stp. winchs, 24 ditto w.m., 60 stone jars, 7 to 28 lb., 50 Woulff's bottles, 2 and 3 way, all sizes; several hundred reagent bots., flasks, retorts, beakers, crucibles, etc. Nicholson, Chemist, Chertsey.

WANTED.

MOONSEED ointment; small pots required. Gedge, Chemist, Bath.

PRESSURE Gauge wanted for oxygen cylinders. Innes, Chemist, Elgin.

PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. Rowsell, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

GOOD vapour bath cabinet; reasonable price. Noble, Chemist, Bonnyrigg.

MIXING machine, suitable for baking-powder, to mix 1 cwt. Reigo Co., Grimsby.

TWO glass-fronted wallcases, mahogany; 5 ft. and 6 ft. 6 in. Stow, Chemist, Newton Abbot.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. Gower, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

COMPLETE fixtures, fittings, and utensils for chemist shop. Duck, St. John's Square, Cardiff.

SIX 2-in. oil bottles, pill-machine, 4-gr. large mortar. 147 Fore Street, Edmonton, N.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. Dent, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

ATTFIELD'S "Chemistry" (recent) and other Minor books. Particulars, Smith, Chemist, Fareham.

PAIR 8-gal. P.S. carboys. State lowest price, delivered in London, to The Redlands Pharmacy, Reading.

FORMULA suiting good toilet line purchased. Particulars to W. Lewis, 12 Shelden Street, London, W.

¼, 1, and 2 gal. drums, secondhand preferred, suitable for weed-killer. Morris, Chemist, Chipping Norton.

SECOND-HAND shop fixtures and glassware, in good condition; moderate price. 219/38, Office of this Paper.

ARTIFICIAL teeth; specimen cases for showcase wanted. State lowest price, Crawford, 171 North Street, Leeds.

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